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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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DR. BUTLER'S ATTACK ON PROHIBITION

WHETHER LAWLESSNESS OR LIBERTY is the real beneficiary of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's whole-hearted arraignment of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law is a point over which public opinion seems to be irreconcilably divided. Speaking at the annual banquet of the Missouri Society of New York on April 29, the president of Columbia University called upon "men and women of religious faith, of moral principle and of public spirit" to strike from the Constitution the "demoralizing" Eighteenth Amendment; and he declared that those who insist upon retaining this "unenforceable law" must accept responsibility for being "the silent partners of the bootlegger, and a powerful contributing cause to that spirit of lawlessness which threatens the foundations of our whole sound and political order."

Because Dr. Butler is one of the leaders of the Republican party, was Vice-Presidential candidate, with Taft, in 1912, and is a delegate to the Republican National Convention next month, his uncompromising words are believed in many quarters to mean that "Prohibition will be an issue in the next campaign, whether the politicians wish it or not."

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"I AM READY TO GO TO THE BAT"

On the question of Prohibition, says President Butler, of Columbia University, who calls for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law.

This "attack upon the Constitution and the law will be seized upon and quoted by rum-runners, bootleggers, moonshine makers and keepers of low and vile resorts as justification for their reprehensible and lawless actions," declares the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, which characterizes Dr. Butler as "a noted educator who needs to be educated." He "has done the Prohibition cause irreparable injury, and in a measure has unfitted himself for the high educational station he now occupies," avers the Salt Lake City *Deseret News*. "Wittingly or unwittingly, Dr. Butler and his kind are, in effect, anarchists," asserts the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*. His words are "a vicious, venomous attack on the institutions of our country," in the opinion of William H. Van Benschoten, a New York delegate to the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Springfield. "It is a question of whether we want our young people growing up in the atmosphere of a university whose president flouts the laws of the land," says Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago, President of the Anti-Saloon League, addressing the same gathering, which unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against Dr. Butler's views as "contrary both to the predominant conviction and the prevailing practise of the overwhelming majority of American colleges and universities." Parents of some of the Columbia students, the New York *Herald Tribune* states, "have demanded that their sons and daughters leave Columbia unless Dr. Butler retracts his remarks about Prohibition." And Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt ridicules the Doctor's plea for the repeal of the dry law because it can not be enforced as "the mushiest logic I ever heard." "Should we repeal the law against murder because it can not be enforced?" she demands.

No less emphatic, on the other hand, are those who hail Dr. Butler's attack upon Prohibition as a strong and valiant blow struck in behalf of law, morality and good government. He "broke a lance for American liberty," explains the Brooklyn *Citizen*. "As an appeal for individual liberty as against governmental tyranny, and for political integrity as against political and personal hypocrisy, Dr. Butler's speech deserves to rank historically with the classic appeal of Patrick Henry," declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. And the New York *World*, which thinks that the case against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law "has never been better stated," says:

"The issue raised by the Eighteenth Amendment is not settled. It is no nearer settlement to-day than it was five years ago. It will remain to plague us, to corrupt our public life and to manufacture lawbreakers and hypocrites until we have the sense and the courage to follow the example of Norway and Finland by amending a mistake made in the excitement that followed the war."

Before examining further the plaudits and the criticisms evoked by Dr. Butler's speech, let us read at greater length the speech itself, in which he asserts that Prohibition is unenforceable and should never have been enacted; advocates its repeal; and recommends the system in vogue in some of the provinces of Canada, where the saloon is abolished and the Government registers and dispenses liquor. As reported in the New York *Times*, he said in part:

> "The time has fully come to speak one's mind on the subject of the shocking and immoral conditions which have been brought about by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by the legislation enacted pursuant to the provisions of that amendment. That the amendment itself is not only a violation of the principles upon which our Government rests, but a revolutionary departure from them, is generally admitted. It is defended warmly, enthusiastically and sincerely on the ground that it served an overmastering moral purpose. It is necessary to examine the results from the point of view of public and private morals. . . . .
>
> "As a result of the Eighteenth Amendment, we now have a nation-wide traffic in intoxicating liquors which is unlicensed, illicit, illegal, and untaxed. We have introduced intoxicating liquor into parts of the country from which it had well-nigh disappeared, and in hundreds of communities we have multiplied many times the saloon, if a saloon be defined as a place where intoxicating liquor may be purchased, whether for consumption on the premises or not. We have brought about a situation in which we challenge the ingenuity and sporting instinct of millions of young persons to test whether or not they can safely violate a law for which they have no respect.
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> "The reason why the national Prohibition law is not enforced is that it can not be enforced. In its attempted forcible interference with the food and drink and medicine of the people, it is a form of oppression to which a free people will never submit in silence. No liberal can possibly defend it. The unmoral conditions which have followed the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment are the direct and natural results of its own immorality.
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> "The Volstead Law tells a conscious lie when it defines as intoxicating that which every one knows is the contrary. It violates the Eighteenth Amendment when it attempts to interfere with the use of alcoholic liquor as medicine, and it affronts if it does not invade, the Bill of Rights at every possible point. It is because this thing is wrong that it is the parent of wrong all over the land.
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> "The appeal is now to be made to the men and women of religious faith, of moral principle, and of public spirit to cast off the scales that have closed and darkened their eyes and to face the terrible facts that confront them on every hand.
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> "Politicians without exception assure us that there can be no issue made of the Prohibition question, that any party will go down to destruction which touches it, and that present conditions must be permitted to exist and to develop as they are. They insist that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is impossible, and that there can be no cure for the conditions that have followed its ratification. In other words, their estimate of the intelligence and morality of the American people is that they are too ignorant, too stupid and too cowardly to rise to their feet and with burning moral indignation to sweep from power this whole army of impostors, fanatics and unworthy spokesmen of the public will. They forget, however, that while party platforms may avoid the moral question raised by Prohibition, political issues are primarily made not by platform declarations but by the people themselves.
>
> "There was originally no moral question raised by the policy of Prohibition. It is no more moral or immoral to drink or to refrain from drinking alcoholic liquor than it is to eat or to refrain from eating roast-beef or buckwheat cakes. Drunkenness, like gluttony, is a vice because it shows lack of self-control and the excessive use of something which may in itself be not only innocent but beneficial. The provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment reflect a state of mind, a condition of opinion, and have nothing more to do with morals than have the provisions of the Seventeenth Amendment, which relates to the mode of electing Senators.
>
> "Now, however, a distinct and burning moral issue has been raised by the results of the Prohibition policy. That issue is whether the American people will have the intelligence, the courage and the persistent strength to strike from their Constitution and their statute book the hateful cause of all this demoralization, and, following with the well-tested experience of their neighbors in Canada, to adopt a rational, a moral and a practical method of abolishing the saloon, of regulating and restricting the liquor traffic, of removing the chief cause of lawlessness among us, and of greatly promoting the cause of temperance and good morals, both public and private. . . .
>
> "My own feeling toward Prohibition is exactly the feeling which my parents and my grandparents had toward slavery. I look upon the Volstead Law precisely as they looked upon the Fugitive Slave law. Like Abraham Lincoln, I shall obey these laws so long as they remain upon the statute book; but, like Abraham Lincoln, I shall not rest until they are repealed. The issue is one of plain, simple, unadorned morality.
>
> "With these obstacles to temperance and orderly government out of the way, with the police power of the States, which should never have been diminished or invaded, restored to them, it will be quickly possible to build a constructive policy upon the foundation of the system which works satisfactorily in the Province of Quebec and in Sweden. By this system the saloon is abolished because it is made not only illegal but unprofitable, the consumption of alcoholic liquor is greatly diminished, the food and drink and medicines of citizens in their own homes are not interfered with, and the immense revenues now illicitly appropriated by the bootlegger are restored to the public treasury, and the crushing burden of the taxpayer greatly relieved.
>
> "With all this experience before them, those who remain satisfied to demand the enforcement of a demonstrably unenforceable law must accept responsibility for being the silent partners of the bootlegger and a powerful contributing cause to that spirit of lawlessness which threatens the foundations of our whole social and political order."

According to a member of the Columbia faculty, quoted in the New York *Times*, the trustees "are almost a unit in upholding Dr. Butler's position"; and another official of the university is quoted as saying:

> "We are and have been getting a flood of communications that shows the statement of Dr. Butler's view has stirred people up all over the country. These communications are about 100 to 1 in support of his position."

"President Butler has spoken wisely and well," thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which remarks that "the moral purpose which the Prohibitionists claim is being served by the Eighteenth Amendment is not discernible to the naked eye." "Dr. Butler has cleared the air, and obliged his countrymen by taking his stand publicly on legal logic and common sense," says the El Paso *Times*. "Few Prohibitionists," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "will deny that the conditions complained of by Dr. Butler exist." The Prohibition Law can not be enforced, agrees the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. "The time is coming when the American people will no longer permit their Government to be the Constitutional and statutory partner of the affluent bootlegger and rum-runner in their social demoralization," says the Springfield *Union*. "The dry law will be modified or defied," remarks the Columbia *Record*. "As the matter stands, we have exchanged the bartender for the bootlegger, and we do not like the change," remarks the St. Joseph *News Press*. And in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, we read:

> "The Prohibitionists who have been moved to furious denunciation of Dr. Butler's speech at the Missouri dinner have missed the salient point of the argument. They insist that Prohibition is a success and are bitterly angered at Dr. Butler's assertion of its failure. But if the question of the success or failure of the experiment were eliminated, Dr. Butler's thesis would still stand, namely, that the introduction of this police regulation into the Constitution is destructively at variance with our theory of government.
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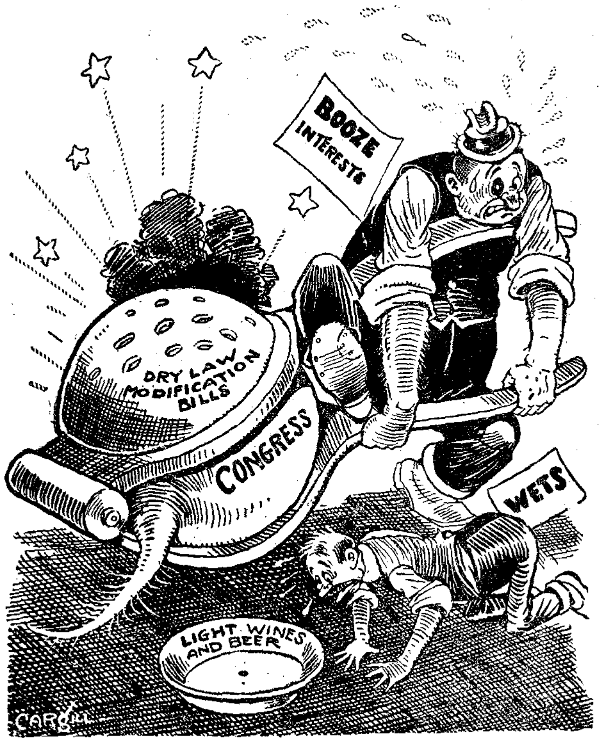
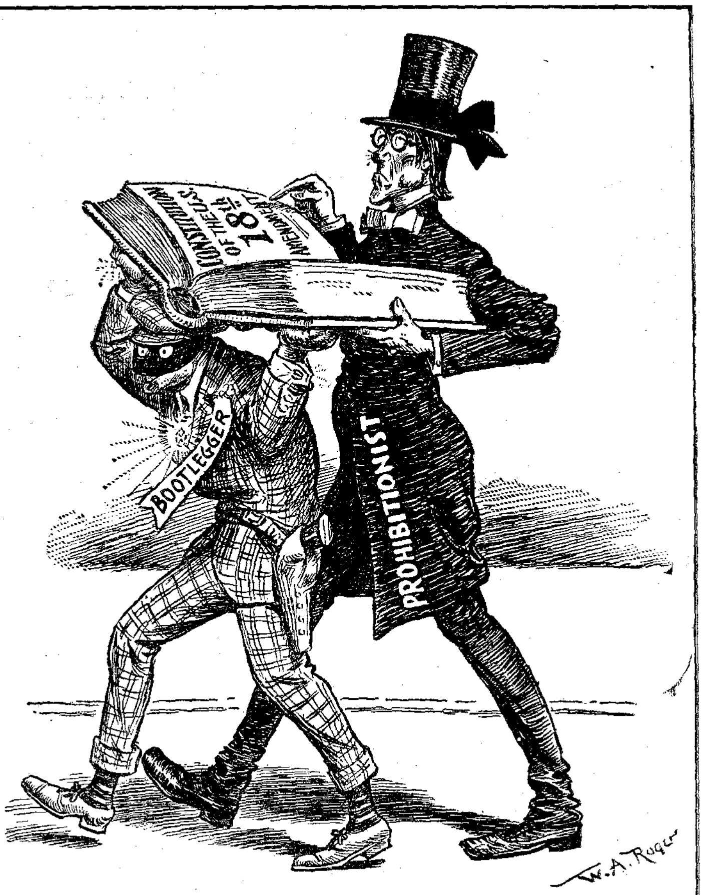
> "It will be objected, of course, that such a view-point is merely academic. But that objection is about as grave a mistake as could be made. The postulate of Constitutional liberty as conceived by the founding fathers was a government of sharply



NEWS ITEM: THE WETS ARE OUT FOR BLOOD
—Cargill in the Kansas City *Journal-Post.*



UPHOLDERS OF THE CONSTITUTION
—Rogers in the Washington *Post.*

CARTOON THRUSTS AT THE WETS AND THE DRYS

defined powers. The founding fathers undertook to impose restraints upon the Government in the hope and belief that citizens, thus secured in their rights and privileges, would be free men. Plymouth Rock, Yorktown, the Constitutional convention at Philadelphia, whatever else they connote, are the symbols and landmarks of the American revolt against the tyranny of government, against the excessive powers exercised by Governments.

"The Eighteenth Amendment is a repudiation of that philosophy. It is a denial of man's capacity for self-government and a rededication to the State of powers which were wrested from the State after centuries of sacrifice.

"Now, many good, law-abiding citizens sincerely deplore the tragic practical failure of Prohibition. But would not the success of this violent departure from our fundamentals be far more tragic than its failure? If it were a success the forces of intolerance undeniably would have a pretty sound warrant for declaring that the philosophy of tolerance as embodied in our Constitution is erroneous, that the Jeffersonian theory of the least governed people being the best governed has been exploded, and actual experience has demonstrated the exact contrary to be the truth—that the most governed people is the best governed."

Many authorities and many papers, on the other hand, deny emphatically the charge that Prohibition can not be enforced. Says R. Q. Merrick, divisional enforcement chief in New York:

"Prohibition can be enforced. It is a new law which has only been tried four years. Nobody, even the most ardent supporters, thought it could be completely enforced before ten years, and most of them thought that it would take at least twenty-five years.

"The Prohibition Law is being enforced in New York to-day more successfully than even the most ardent advocates would have believed four years ago. It is being violated, as all other laws are being violated, but that does not give a substantial reason for the repeal of a law."

"Prohibition," declares the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morale, "has promoted temperance and is giving millions a respect for law." Instead of the Eighteenth Amendment causing lawlessness, avers Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, president of the University of Missouri, "it is lawlessness that has caused the amendment not to work. It is that lawlessness that has been sweeping over the world since the war." "The Eighteenth Amendment is now a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it has therefore passed the stage of discussion," declares the Rev. C. H. von Glahn. This amendment, insists the Denver *Rocky Mountain News,* "was not forced on the people —the people by a great majority demanded it." Prohibition is here to stay, argues the Houston *Post,* because it has the support of "modern science, modern business, modern organized social service, and modern religion." The great body of the people, knowing what the legalized liquor traffic was and what Prohibition is, "are satisfied with the change," thinks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.* Similar opinions are exprest by such papers as the Wichita *Beacon,* Richmond *Times-Dispatch,* and Kansas City *Star;* and in the Tulsa *Tribune* we read:

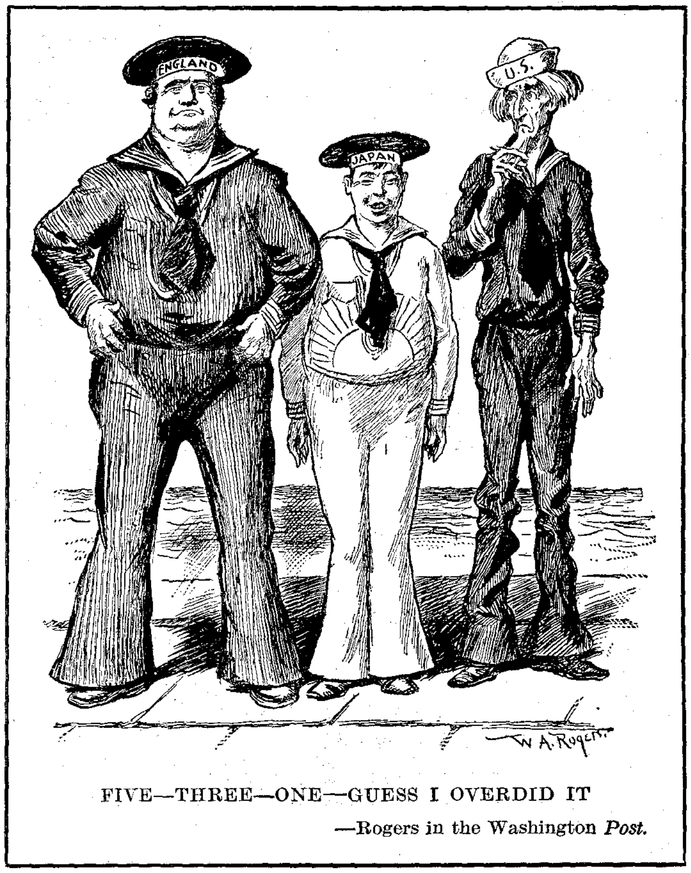
"Would any one propose that we repeal all the anti-narcotic laws because a large number of 'dope victims' manage to buy harmful drugs in spite of the law? Shall we repeal the laws against murder and bank robbery because the people frequently disobey those laws by committing murder and robbing banks?

"No one should expect that this nation of 110,000,000 people can progress immediately from a past epoch of liquor and saloons into a bone-dry present. The change in our social and economic structure occasioned by the advent of national Prohibition is and of necessity must be a transition, an evolution. It will require a generation of time for us to realize what it means to have liquor barred from public places and public markets where every growing youth used to be exposed to its depraving influences even if sheltered from them at home.

"So far as enforcement of the Prohibition laws is concerned, it is a national problem and EVENTUALLY IT WILL HAVE TO BE MADE A NATIONAL ISSUE. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania is right when he declares that the Government is not using its full power to enforce these laws."

IS OUR NAVY HEADED FOR THE ROCKS?

THE STARTLING DISCLOSURES of the American Navy's deficiencies in ships, guns, and naval bases, contained in the recent report of Admiral Robert E. Coontz, the statements of William B. Shearer in the New York *Times,* and the tables of Captain Knox in the Baltimore *Sun,* together with the admission of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur in a New York interview that "our battle-ships to-day are undermanned," have caused Senator King (Dem., Utah), Representative Rogers (Rep., Mass.), and Representative Britten (Rep., Ill.) to offer resolutions calling for an investigation of reported weaknesses in the Navy. These resolutions ask the Secretary of the Navy for a statement regarding Mr. Shearer's assertion that since the Washington Conference the United States Navy has lost ground, and now ranks behind the navies of Great Britain and Japan.



FIVE—THREE—ONE—GUESS I OVERDID IT

—Rogers in the Washington *Post.*

"Something is radically wrong with the American Navy," declares the New York *Times* editorially. And, adds the Albany *Knickerbocker Press,* "Admiral Coontz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, and until recently Chief of Operations, does the country a service by giving it this frank and illuminating document about the sad deficiencies in our first line of defense." For, points out the Dayton *Journal,* "the Navy is our insurance policy against trouble on the high seas and possible destruction of American commerce, along with loss of our insular possessions. It must therefore be kept up to par, both for protection and for the moral influence it will carry."

Taking these indictments in the order of their appearance, we find this disquieting statement in *The Times* of April 27:

> "William B. Shearer, formerly a special expert employed by the Navy Department, and inventor of the Shearer torpedo boat, the one-man torpedo boat and the amphibian tank, charged yesterday that neglect of the Navy and failure to provide it with adequate fuel reserves had so weakened that branch of the national defense that the advantages gained by the Washington Arms Conference had been thrown away, and that the ratio of power instead of being America 5, England 5, Japan 3, was in fact, England 5, Japan 3, America 1.
>
> "To show the relative gun strength of the British and American fleets, Mr. Shearer submitted the following tabulation, which he said was official:

ELEVATION AND RANGE OF UNITED STATES AND BRITISH GUNS, UNITED STATES NAVY

Battle-ships	*Caliber of Guns in Inches*	*Length of Guns in Calibers*	*Elevation of Guns in Degrees*	*Normal Range in Yards*
3	16	45	30	32,000
2	14	50	30	34,000
3	14	50	15	22,000
6	14	45	15	20,000
2	12	50	15	22,000
2	12	45	15	20,000
Battle-ships	BRITISH NAVY			
2	16	42	30	32,000
10	15	42	20	24,000
4	13.5	42	20	23,800
Battle Cruisers				
1	15	42	30	30,100
2	15	42	20	24,300
1	13.5	42	20	23,800

According to Mr. Shearer, as quoted in *The Times:*

> "The Washington Conference established a naval ratio of 5—5—3: England 5, America 5, Japan 3. This was considered a victory for the United States, because it marked the end of the two-power standard England had maintained for a century and it brought the United States on a level with her and gave us at the same time a marked superiority over Japan. But whatever advantages might have been ours under that Treaty have been thrown away.
>
> "Not only are we outgunned so far as our battle-ships are concerned, but we are outnumbered in light cruisers and in fleet submarines. The British are 4 to 1 over us in light-cruiser strength and the Japanese 2½ to 1. Of this class of ships England has fifty-three, Japan has twenty-five and we have ten. Not only that, but Captain McNamee, naval expert now under Admiral Robison, is authority for the statement that the British have built eighteen flotilla leaders, whereas we have no vessels of this class.
>
> "In ships and bases and fuel stored Japan has the largest naval program of all. She lost only one cruiser in the earthquake. She has thirty new destroyers and seventy submarines under construction. England has seventeen fleet submarines, Japan has twenty-five, and we have just six.
>
> "Now fleets must have bases of operations. Without such bases they can not operate in war. How do we compare there? Well, England has nineteen bases, Japan has many, some of them secret, and we have none.
>
> "Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is the Gibraltar of the Pacific. It protects the Pacific coast, the Panama Canal, the Philippines, and all our Pacific possessions. Yet, all that we have there are a few submarines, and none of them are fleet submarines.
>
> "The United States has navy yards, but not naval bases. The Navy has on reserve at the present time 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil, and all of it is at Pearl Harbor. There is no oil reserve stored on the Atlantic coast. There is none stored on the Pacific coast. The British fleet has an oil reserve sufficient for three years. Moreover, the British have not all their oil stored in one place.
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> "Not only do such conditions obtain, but the entire Atlantic fleet is tied up. The vessels undergoing repairs are the *Wyoming, Arkansas, Utah,* and *Florida.* They need repairs or changes to boilers.
>
> "Outgunned, outnumbered, part of the fleet in a deplorable condition, with no naval bases, and our only fuel reserve 2,100 miles distant, we have lost our position in the 5—5—3 Treaty. That ratio is 5—5—1, and we are 1.
>
> "We have ten capital ships in the Pacific; Japan has ten. We have ten light cruisers; Japan has twenty-five. To attain the treaty ratio in light cruisers we would have to build nineteen more light cruisers of 10,000 tons each. We have six fleet submarines, Japan has twenty-five, and to attain the ratio we would have to have thirty-six fleet submarines. Unless our range is increased we will be five battle-ships against twenty British. Japan is spending 50,000,000 yen for the modernization of nine battle-ships and changing the gun-elevation from eighteen to twenty-five degrees. She will outrange us five miles with some ships

Japan has a number of mine-laying submarines, but how many is a secret. It is no secret how many we have—none! Of other types of submarines we have twenty-one at Pearl Harbor. Japan, in addition to all types, is building seventy new submarine boats.

"Perhaps the greatest lesson of the war was the effectiveness of the torpedo. It was not long before the torpedo had made the seas unsafe for capital ships. The British turned around for some method of protection for their battle-ships. They decided to 'blister' them.

"Now a 'blister' is, roughly speaking, an outside hull, put on both sides of the vessel below the water-line. They 'blistered' such of their ships as they could during the war. They have 'blistered' them all since the war.

"They have done more than give protection to the ship, however, in this process of 'blistering.' They have utilized that space inside the blister to carry reserve oil. This not only adds to the protection and adds to the displacement of the ship, but it increases its cruising radius up to perhaps 23,000 miles. Curiously the 'blister' also adds to the speed of the ship.

"Japan is also 'blistering' her big ships. We have done nothing. None of our ships are 'blistered.' None are to be 'blistered.' The Navy wants it done, but what the Navy wants and what Congress gives it are two different things.

"We have not only failed to modernize our ships by 'blistering' them, but we have failed to learn the lesson of deck armor as well. Nowadays the angle of fire is so high and bombing so feasible that the vitals of a ship are unduly exposed to attack. These vitals are the machinery, fuel and ammunition. To protect them the British have built as many as three armored decks.

"The Japanese, too, have modernized their ships in this respect. Two of Japan's capital ships have three decks of armor; two others have two decks. We, however, have only one deck armored as protection against the long-range gun and the aerial bomb.

"The average range of the twenty-two British ships is 24,967 yards, practically 25,000 yards, while the average range of our capital ships is 23,333 yards. We have five ships of equal range with the British. These are the two ships of the *California* class and the three ships of the *Colorado* class. They have a range of 30,000 yards, and they would have to do all the fighting, because every other ship in the British Navy—nineteen of them—outranges every other ship in the American Navy. And that is not all. While the *California* and the *Colorado* ships have the same range as the *Hood* and the two *Rodneys*, those ships could sail circles around ours, for the *Hood* makes thirty-one knots and the two *Rodneys* make thirty. Against this none of our ships can do better than twenty-one.

"Back in 1916 we authorized ten cruisers. That was the year before we entered the war. Of those ten, seven have been built. Three have not yet been completed, and before they are launched, they are out of date. It is just that sort of thing that has turned the 5—5—3 ratio into a 5—3—1 ratio, with America 1."

Of the winter naval maneuvers, and the lessons to be learned from them, the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, Admiral Coontz, says in his report:

"There is a shortage of ships adequate for the exercise of command. The *Seattle*, independent flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, is not in the best material condition, particularly as to her boilers. Since she must be continued in this duty until a modern 10,000-ton cruiser can be built to replace her, she should be converted into an oil-burner if possible. Otherwise a complete reconditioning of her boilers should be undertaken.

"The *Procyon* demonstrated that she is too slow for a flagship of the Commander's fleet base force. After being appointed to command the convoy in Problem IV she was unable to keep in touch with the fleet at ten knots speed.

"The lack of destroyer leaders has been keenly felt in all the problems. A destroyer squadron commander has a very considerable task. The present squadron leaders do not have that excess of offensive force, speed and reliability which they ought to have in order to lead.

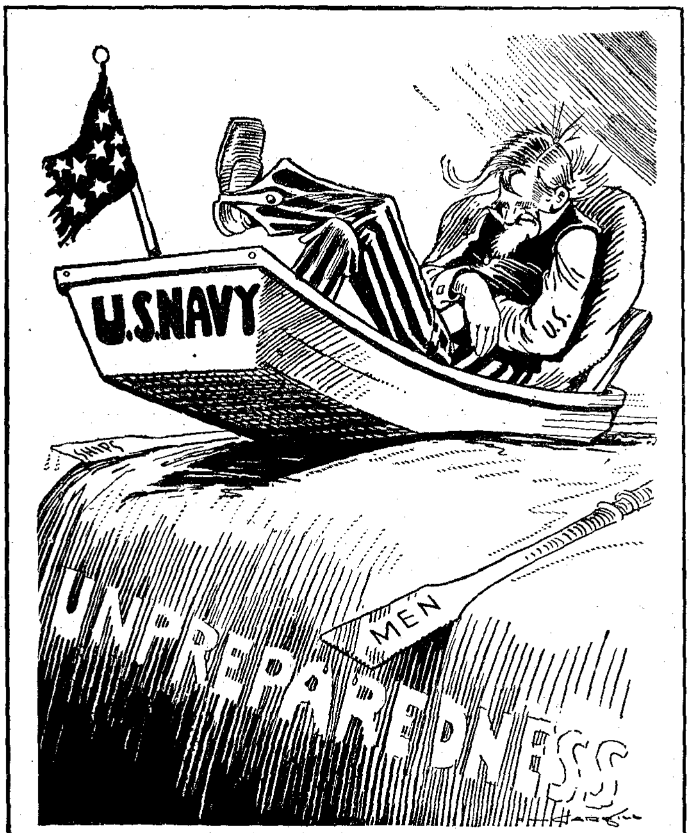
"Shortly before Problem IV opened orders were received from the Department limiting the boiler pressure of the *Wyoming*, *Arkansas*, *Florida* and *Utah* to 160 pounds, which entails a maximum speed of about fourteen knots, with accompanying difficulties in the operation of auxiliary machinery. It has since been determined that these boilers are in bad shape. The Commander-in-Chief considers that the sooner these ships are converted into oil-burners and reboilered, the better the fleet as a whole will be.

"The battle-ships of our fleet are of different design and can not fight together at long ranges because of the lack of high elevation of turret guns in some of them, thus making it impossible to take advantage of the power of the newer ships. This should be corrected as soon as possible.

"The Commander-in-Chief urges a thorough program of modernization for these battle-ships. If begun at once it will take several years to complete. Meanwhile the ships deteriorate and obsolesce. This modernization should include all the coal-burning battle-ships, which should be reboilered and fitted for oil-burning.

"None of the light cruisers took part in Problem IV. They were much needed as scouts, as supports for the screen, and as linking vessels. It is hoped that more cruisers will be built soon, to be of ten thousand tons, mounting eight-inch guns.

"Of the combatant ships taking part in the problems the submarines are the worst. Their design is obsolete and faulty. Their ventilation is poor and at times almost non-existent. The temperatures in the engine-room rose as high as 135 degrees. They are unreliable. Some of their fuel-tanks leak, either spoiling their fresh water, or enhancing the fire menace, or leaving an oil slick whereby they can be tracked. All the submarines are so deficient in speed as to be of small use for fleet work, except by accident of position.



DRIFTING AGAIN

—Cargill in the Kansas City *Journal.*

"The material condition of the fleet is not as good as it should be. The defects may be looked at from several points of view. There are a number of major defects which can be corrected only by a correction of national policy, which must be worked for. There is in the fleet what may be called a deferred maintenance resulting from a failure to keep the ships properly repaired and up to date in beneficial alterations. This is partly due directly to insufficient appropriations and partly due to a high overhead expense at Navy yards which uses up the money available without putting a sufficient proportion into ships."

The House Naval Committee has authorized the construction of eight 10,000-ton fast light cruisers, writes Capt. Dudley W. Knox in the Baltimore *Sun*, but no construction can be undertaken until the House Appropriations Committee provides the money, which will be some time next year. "We are the last to present any new building programs," notes this naval expert. But we gather from the table which he presents that Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy have not been idle:

Nation	*Laid Down Since Naval Treaty Signed*	*Officially Projected Since Naval Treaty Signed*
United States	None	None
Great Britain	1 minelayer, 7,000 tons	Baldwin Government program (not authorized): 52 Light cruisers through next 10 years. 3 Submarines. 2 Destroyers. 1 Airship carrier. 5 Miscellaneous. Labor Government program (incorporated in Navy Estimates this year and bids issued): 5 Light cruisers.
Japan	6 Light cruisers. 10 Destroyers. 3 Fleet submarines. 11 Miscellaneous.	Ordered: 4 Light cruisers. 2 Fleet submarines. 1 Submarine. 1 Destroyer. Building or projected (exact status unknown): 3 Light cruisers. 22 Destroyers. 18 Fleet Submarines. 17 Submarines.
France	3 Light cruisers. 6 Destroyer leaders. 12 Destroyers. 6 Fleet submarines. 6 Submarines.	Already voted: 9 Submarines. Now being considered by Deputies: 6 Light cruisers. 15 Destroyer leaders. 24 Destroyers. 30 Fleet submarines. 9 Submarines.
Italy	4 Destroyers.	Proposed but not voted: 5 Light cruisers. 20 Destroyers. 20 Submarines.

These men are authorities, and their words should have weight, maintains the Brooklyn *Citizen*. In the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News*, "the inferiority of the American Navy in cruisers and in the most modern types of submarines is so marked that this condition can not safely be ignored by Congress." The British, remarks the Manchester *Union*, "are living up to the terms of the Washington agreement, but they are making sure that their part of the 5—5—3 ratio remains five." And, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "no possible excuse can be found for maintaining our own Navy at any standard under the most powerful permitted by the 5—5—3 agreement." "The safety of the nation depends primarily upon its air and sea forces. We can not starve them without running serious risks," agrees the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The Washington agreement, we are reminded by the New York *Sun*, "did not do away with the necessity for constant vigilance. A wealthy country such as ours must realize that war may burst upon it overnight." "Nowhere," concludes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "is the position taken that the Navy of to-day is in fact what it is in theory—equal to that of England and greatly superior to that of Japan."

But Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, who is responsible to the President for the state of the Navy, says some of the reports of deficiencies in the Navy "should be accepted with moderation." Continues Secretary Wilbur:

> "To the layman who is not conversant with naval affairs, the various reports that have been seen in the daily papers in the last few days might indicate an alarming condition in our fleet. A month or so previous to the beginning of the winter maneuvers technical experts in the Navy Department drew up a great many questions for the fleet to answer resultant upon these maneuvers, the idea being that the Department desired to know the weaknesses of the fleet in all particulars in order that action might be taken to place the fleet in as near perfect condition as practicable.
>
> "The result was that the Commander-in-Chief's report, which has been referred to and remarked on by the papers, was a résumé of the answers to the questions to the fleet.
>
> "When one considers that this report covered all the types of vessels, including aircraft in our service, and the many vessels in each type, the significance given to the report should be accepted with moderation.
>
> "The Department was well aware of many of the faults contained in this report and has been trying for some time to improve the condition as the appropriations warrant it. Congress is fully aware of these shortcomings in our service, which were not brought about by any indifference on the part of the Department, but through lessons learned since the World War."

The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* also takes exception to Mr. Shearer's figures when it says:

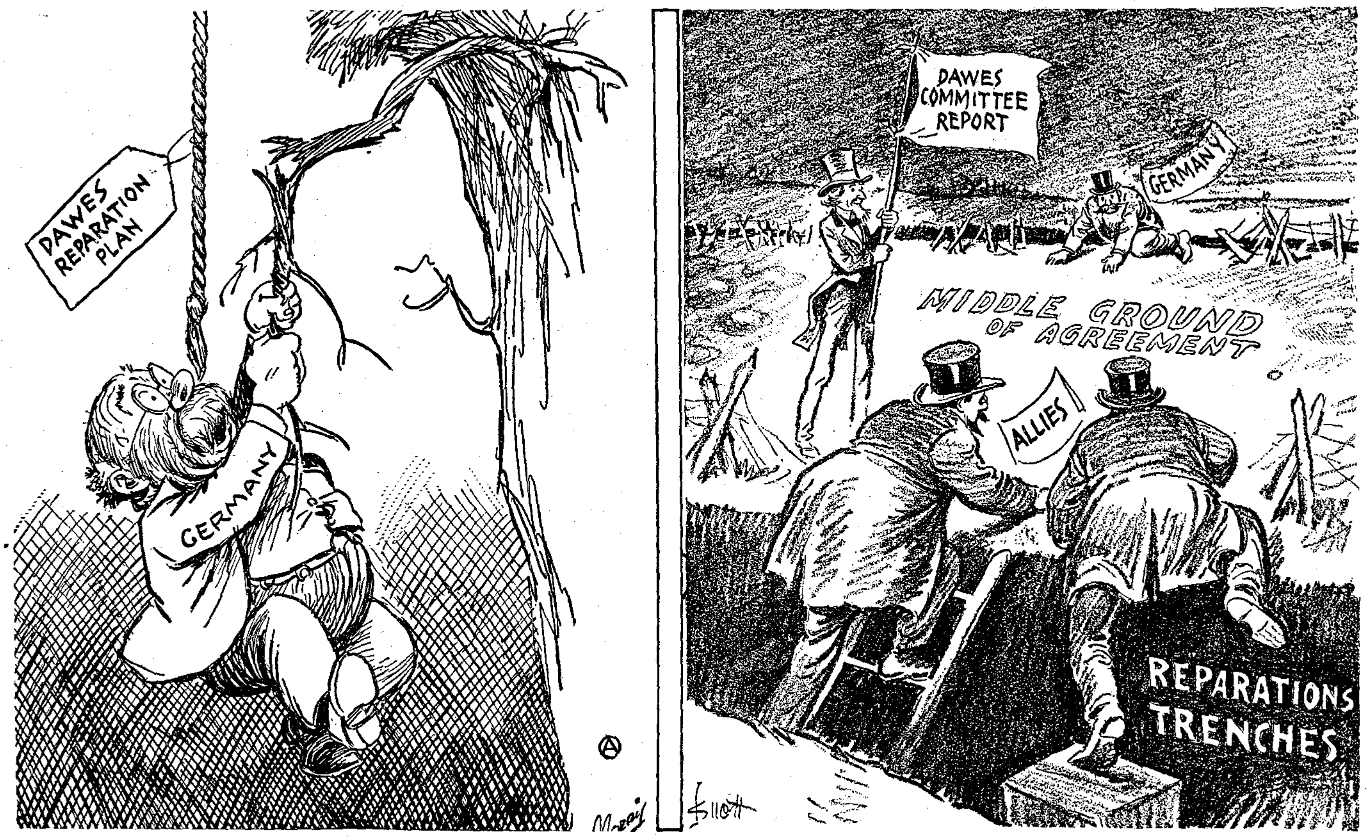
> "A ratio differing so widely from that established at the Washington Conference with the assistance of naval experts of all the great nations is to be accepted with reserve. Much is to be said in favor of many of Mr. Shearer's criticisms. . . . But persuasive as many of his criticisms may be, it is to be questioned whether they sustain the conclusion that America's naval strength is only one-fifth of that of Great Britain and only one-third of that of Japan. Such a conclusion could only be correct on the assumption that our naval experts made a colossal blunder when they assisted Secretary Hughes in making tonnage the primary consideration in the establishment of the naval ratios at the Washington Conference.
>
> Mr. Shearer's criticisms are weakened by his assumption that the disarmament treaty is a guide-book of naval policy, when it is in fact only a contract of limitation on certain classes of naval construction. Our naval policy is subject to the treaty limitations, but provided we do not overstep the treaty, we are free to determine whether we shall have a big Navy or a little one, whether we shall have a well-balanced Navy or one deficient in vessels of auxiliary types. The arguments on these questions deserve to be considered solely with reference to our needs as a nation and to the tactical decisions of naval experts. They ought not to be considered by a reference to the mistaken theory that the Washington Treaty requires us to maintain a Navy equal in every respect to that of England and greater by a ratio of 5 to 3 than the Navy of Japan."

Besides, we are reminded by the Richmond *News-Leader:*

> "Mr. Shearer is not basing his comparisons on tonnage, as the diplomatists at Washington did. He is speaking in terms of general efficiency, of seaworthiness, of fighting strength. That means nothing more nor less than that he affirms the Navy of Japan, numerically much inferior to that of America, is three times as strong in general value for active operations. Yet he rests his argument on America's limited number of submarines and light cruisers, or her temporary shortage of stored oil, on the superior range of a few British ships and on this country's restricted number of naval bases. No reference is made to the fact that of capital ships the United States have in full commission 525,850 tons, as against 301,320 for Japan, eighteen ships as compared with ten. Nor is anything said of America's 243 first-line destroyers, with a speed of 35 knots, or of her fifty-two destroyers, with a speed varying from 29 to 32 knots. Japan has, in comparison, only 125 destroyers of all ages and types. In short, Mr. Shearer's argument is all on one side.
>
> "Washington confirmed only Mr. Shearer's statement as to the range of certain naval guns, the number of cruisers, and the volume of oil in storage. For the rest, the *Times's* own Washington staff, tho doing its best to support the story its paper was featuring, specifically quoted the Navy Department as saying that the relative naval strength of the three leading Powers was 'a matter of opinion.'"

"Mr. Shearer criticizes the Navy for having no reserve supply of oil, except that at Pearl Harbor," observes the Detroit *News*. But, this paper goes on:

> "Mr. Shearer does not explain why this country, the world's greatest producer of oil, needs a storage reserve for the Navy. There is practically no oil in the British Isles; the entire British supply must be brought in from abroad, chiefly from the United States and Mexico. Japan has no home supplies of oil; she must buy from other countries, and keep the sea open for the safe passage of her tankers. But we are not dependent on any other country for our oil. Whatever oil the Navy wants it can buy right at home, by the million gallons if necessary. And as our oil supplies are safe enough for some years to come, we do not need tank reserves. Our naval oil reserves should be kept in the ground, where they belong, and held for emergency use, not put into tanks, as long as the Navy can buy oil cheaply and the supply is sure."



GERMANY: "I accept der rescue mit reservations."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

THE BOYS ARE COMING OUT OF THE TRENCHES

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

ARMISTICE DAY IN THE REPARATIONS WAR

GERMANY VOTES FOR REPARATIONS

GERMANY'S FIRST ELECTION since the Republic was fully organized shows, according to T. R. Ybarra, Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times*, that "a majority of the German people are for the policy of fulfilment, as against a definite break with the Entente; for qualified acceptance of the Dawes report, as against summary rejection thereof; for continuance of the German Republic, as against restoration of the German monarchy." The acceptance of the Dawes plan by the voters is "the most momentous step toward reconstruction that Germany has taken since the Armistice," observes the Atlanta *Constitution*. As Joseph Shaplen, Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, puts it: "There is every reason to believe that the Reichstag elections will mark the end of the period of internal trouble and the starting-point of a new period of national reconstruction." Continues this correspondent:

> "While the extreme Right and Left, particularly the latter, registered heavy gains, the country has on the whole maintained its political equilibrium. The middle parties—the People's party, the Centrists and the Democrats—and the Socialists retain a majority of the total seats, altho their hold upon the new Reichstag will be more difficult and precarious than in the old one.
>
> "It may be said that while the Communists registered tremendous gains, the Right parties, who have also increased their strength to no mean degree, failed to realize their most sanguine hopes. In general, the Reichstag will retain its old structure, altho the pressure of the opposition from the extreme Right and Left will be more formidable and dangerous, despite the retention of a majority by the middle parties and the Socialists, who may be expected to form a government on the basis of a big coalition.
>
> "Among the notables who have won seats are von Tirpitz, Ludendorff and Chancellor Marx, as well as all the members of the present Cabinet, and Philip Scheidemann, Rudolf Hilferding, Eduard Bernstein, Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, Bernstorff and Paul Louebe. Prince Otto von Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor's grandson, also was elected on the Nationalist ticket. His chief claim to distinction is the shrewdness and perspicacity he has shown in choosing his grandfather."

According to Mr. Ybarra's figures, compiled three days after the election, the Socialists now have 100 seats in the Reichstag against the Nationalists' 96, "but the Nationalists claim as theirs nine seats which fell to the Landbund party, which would make their total 105." The Socialists, it might be added, stand for the fulfilment of the Dawes plan. But the most sensational gains were made by the Communist party, says the Berlin correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. This party's seats were increased from sixteen in the last Reichstag to sixty-two in the new. The Fascists, who had three seats, now have thirty, says this correspondent.

Paris and London dispatches reveal a condition of deep gloom as a result of the German election. "The new Reichstag, with its powerful Nationalist and Communist tendencies, does not augur well for European peace and understanding," is the belief in Paris official circles, we read in a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch from its Paris correspondent, and the London *Times* foresees failure in any effort to form a combination of parties in the Reichstag to carry out the provisions of the Dawes report. Besides, we are informed in another Paris dispatch, "the Communists will bear watching." Three days after the election, in fact, some 300,000 coal-miners in the Ruhr district went on strike or were locked out, and their leaders called upon the mine-owners and threatened that unless a seven-hour day and increased wages were granted, the mines would be seized by the strikers and worked by them. But, explains Mr. Ybarra in another dispatch:

> "As for the Communists, their spectacular victory which has raised the number of their Reichstag seats to nearly four times the former total, really does not mean so very much, so far as the Reichstag is concerned, since the Communists are practically sure to play a lone hand there and thus are not likely to exercise any decisive influence. The principal importance of the huge

Communist victory is to be found rather in the enormous increase in the number of Communists, evidenced by the voting, rather than in the number of Reichstag seats which have fallen to the Communist party."

The parliamentary coalition which is expected to put the provisions of the Dawes report into execution comprises the Socialist, Clerical, Democratic, and People's parties. Thus, writes Georg Bernhard, editor-in-chief of the Berlin *Vossiche Zeitung*, in the New York *Times*:

"General Dawes has succeeded where it is seldom given to generals to succeed. He has brought a political idea to victory. For it is beyond doubt that the timely publication of the Dawes plan to a considerable extent is responsible for the victory of reason in the German Reichstag election."

"This coalition is a victory not only for the German people, but for all Europe," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Of course, explains the Manchester *Union*:

"The legislation for putting the Dawes plan into effect must still be enacted. The creation of the proposed bank, the turning over of the railroads to a corporation, and the mortgaging of German industries wait upon it. But so far as the electorate of Germany is concerned, the word for the doing of these things has gone forth, and as the leaders of the coalition of the Socialists, Clericals, Democrats, and People's party, including Chancellor Marx himself, are already fully committed to the Dawes project, it would seem reasonable to expect that the Reichstag will shortly enact such laws as are necessary to its operation."

In the recent German election, we are reminded by the Baltimore *Sun*, "the enfranchised German women over twenty years of age played an important part, voting, on the whole, against reaction." Notwithstanding the fact that the election was complicated by more than a score of parties, the result is considered decisive by many American editors. Moreover, points out the Newark *News*:

"The decision is impressive from the size of the vote. From 80 to 85 per cent. of the voters, calculated at approximately 25,000,000, went to the polls. The extreme Nationalists appear to have made their maximum effort to defeat the Dawes plan, while the Communists can always be relied upon to do that; consequently, the vote may be accepted as a fair expression of German sentiment and a triumph for the wisdom and reasonableness of the settlement the three Americans helped to work out.

"The practical question is whether the Moderates control sufficient seats in the Reichstag to pass whatever enabling legislation may be needed to carry out the plan. Berlin dispatches claim that they do, or that they can obtain the needed votes by parliamentary maneuvering.

"The election returns will be scrutinized most closely in France, which will want to be assured that the Moderates are firmly in the saddle before going any further with the project, and which has been awaiting the result of the German vote before holding its own elections. On the face of the present returns there seems to be little reason for French apprehensions."

Finally, observes the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"There are arrogant irreconcilables like Ludendorff and his coterie who feel that Germany ought to perish if she refuses to accept their leadership, and who would gladly risk national extinction rather than see the 1918 revolution and the republic's acceptance of the Versailles Treaty vindicated. But the German masses and the moderate majority which they have elected seem willing to give the Dawes plan a trial, whether in entire good faith or not, as the only possible present hope of domestic recovery or European tranquilization."

Finally, observes the New York *World:*

"The new German Government, based on acceptance of the Dawes plan, will have a majority of about forty seats. In the opposition there are about sixty Communists, about thirty advocates of a war of revenge against France, and about a hundred Nationalists. These Nationalists are the group around whom the political maneuvering will turn. If they can be split and brought partly into line, the new Government is safe. If they are solid in opposition, the new Government will have to proceed very cautiously."

FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN

A NEW TWIST is being given the approaching political campaign, according to the political correspondents at Washington. President Coolidge started it, they say, by devoting so much of his New York speech last month to foreign affairs. It was in part due to his suggestion, we are told, that Senator Lodge decided to resurrect the World Court issue after a fourteen months' burial—it had been called "dead as Cæsar"—and allow public hearings on the subject. And President Coolidge is also said to be behind the Lodge plan for a World Court entirely free from League influence, a Court into which the United States would enter not by way of the League, but by way of a Third Hague Conference. This is the plan outlined in the Lodge resolution calling for an entirely new Court, to be established by the United States and certain other nations, and to be composed of sixteen judges selected by an electoral commission appointed by the signatory Powers. President Coolidge, we read in a New York Evening *Post* dispatch from Washington, is planning "a real movement for world peace"; his views about the mechanism by which world peace may be attained are said to differ from those "entertained by the late President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes," but "his goal is the same." These are some of the developments Mr. Robert T. Small has in mind when he declares in one of his syndicated political dispatches that the positions of the two big parties in 1920 have become completely reversed:

"Four years ago the Democrats were talking foreign policy. The Republicans said it was time for Americans to devote themselves to domestic affairs. This year the Democrats promise to have much to say on the administration of domestic affairs, while the Republicans are going to be 'internationally minded,' so far as President Coolidge can make them so."

This appears in a Democratic paper, but there is a hint at the same idea in a St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) editorial, which observes that whereas it had been the intention of the Democratic party to present itself next fall as "the Only Party with a Foreign Policy and as the Only Virtuous Party"; as the result of the President's utterances it has been reduced "to pretender to a single rôle of the Only Virtuous Party." The foreign plank in the Republican platform which the President is credited with formulating is, of course, made up of the suggestion of conferences on armaments and international law, support of the new World Court project, and approval of the Dawes reparations program. David Lawrence, in one of his syndicated dispatches, says the President's New York speech "represents the cautious beginning of a new era in domestic policy, an attempt to draw America closer to Europe without formal ties." President Coolidge has made it plain to the Fargo *Tribune* (Ind.) that the United States will play the chief rôle in the next scenes of "the great world drama," and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) sees in the apparent Republican endorsement of the Dawes policy a path whereby the Administration can consistently reenter the international arena:

"Provision is made in the Dawes plan for an American member of the new transfer committee, which would really supplant the present Reparations Commission in controlling the reparations payments by Germany to the Allies. If our Government would directly nominate the American member of the transfer committee and hold him officially responsible to itself, with no evasions and disguises, it would make an honest and statesmanlike advance toward open diplomacy and a constructive policy safeguarding the American interest in the reconstruction of Europe."

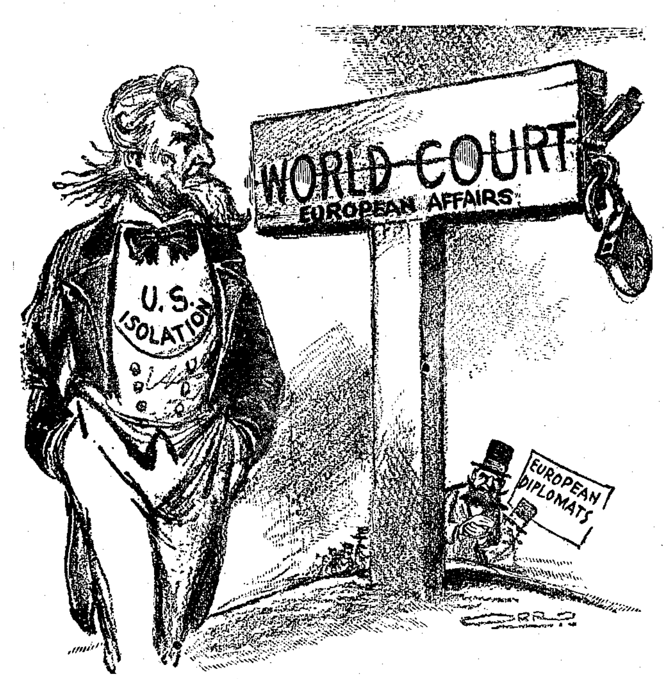
Democratic and pro-League papers see the Republican party abandoning its 1920 position on foreign affairs. "Isolation," it is clear to the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.), "is as dead as Hi Johnson's candidacy, and Mr. Coolidge drops the first clod of earth into the grave that is to hold them both together."

Already, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) we are far removed from the stupid and provincial position assumed by the Republican party in the lying campaign of 1920."

On the other hand, we find a frankly isolationist Republican daily like the Chicago *Tribune* rather skeptical. It accepts the President's declarations on foreign affairs as "some solace" which "must be given our idealism" at public gatherings. As it concludes somewhat cynically:

> "A public speaker of importance faces the fact that a democracy loves its Peter Rabbit bedtime story."

President Coolidge's suggestion of a new armament conference is generally welcomed, altho it is realized that no active steps can be taken for some time to come. The idea is endorsed by Senators like Mr. Borah, Democratic leader Robinson, Senate President Cummins, Mr. Pepper (Rep.), and Mr. Norris (Rep.). Abroad British statesmen are said to welcome the idea, and while French press comment is not altogether enthusiastic, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* understands that the proposal for a second arms conference "has met with such approval among the European Powers as to promise success." There seems to be little criticism in the American press of President Coolidge's somewhat nebulous project, except in the columns of the Hearst newspapers, where it is asked, "Why must the United States start this kind of thing? Why not let the fighters disarm first of all?"



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KEEPING HIS HANDS OUT

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) gives his readers to understand that the World Court hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were held "at the instigation of Mr. Coolidge." Whatever the President's part may have been, it is evident enough in a perusal of the press that these hearings resurrected the World Court issue from the fourteen months' burial in the vaults of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Lodge attributed his willingness to grant hearings to the "many requests" that he had received. Many petitions have been recently presented in the Senate calling for favorable action on the World Court. The greatest demonstration of all was staged on April 30, before the subcommittee consisting of Senators Pepper (Rep., Pa.), Brandegee (Rep., Conn.), Shipstead (Farmer-Labor, Minn.), Swanson (Dem., Va.), and Pittman (Dem., Nevada). Among the speakers were such distinguished citizens as former Attorney-General George W. Wickersham, for the American Bar Association; Walker D. Hines, for the United States Chamber of Commerce; Bishop Charles H. Brent, Buffalo, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of the League of Nations Non-Partizan Association; Prof. William I. Hull of the Church Peace Union; Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches; President Lowell of Harvard University; Rabbi Abram Simons of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

At later sessions appeals for favorable action on the World Court proposal were made by representatives of other national organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, the National League of Women Voters, the National Council of the Congregational Churches, the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, the United Society for Christian Endeavor, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Northern Baptists' Convention, and the Foreign Policy Association. To these might be added the Methodist General Conference, now in session at Springfield, Massachusetts. Bishop Brent told the subcommittee that the mandate for the World Court now "comes from the nation," that "it is no longer the idea of leaders, but the program of the people." Professor Manley O. Hudson, of Harvard University Law School, argued that lawyers generally have taken the greatest satisfaction in the decisions already rendered by the tribunal, and that in seven of nine cases decided to date "the opinions of the court have been most useful in connection with the solution of important international questions which could not easily have been handled otherwise."

The Republican New York *Herald Tribune* doubts whether "any major governmental proposal has ever commanded so overwhelming a support." We find editorial advocacy of the Court filling the editorial pages of a host of newspapers, too many to enumerate, including practically the entire Democratic press and influential independent and Republican journals. In view of the enormous amount of discussion of the Court during the last year it is unnecessary to repeat the editorial arguments in its favor. In connection with the defeat in the California primaries of such a foe of the Court as Hiram Johnson, it is interesting to find the Sacramento *Union* in that State declaring that entrance into the Court under Republican auspices will be a great political advantage to the party, and the Jersey City *Journal* (Rep.) calling the Coolidge victories in recent primaries the most impressive of all arguments for the Court.

But the opponents of the existing League World Court are by no means unrepresented in the press. The Hearst papers still object, and at the nation's capital the Washington *Post* still insists that "the true origin and nature of the Court are such as to require the United States to avoid entanglement with it if American traditions are to be maintained." And the Kansas City *Star* tells us that the only possible reason Europe wants us in the Court is to get us into the League, since otherwise the Court doesn't amount to a row of pins:

> "The World Court is made up, with perhaps two or three exceptions, of an estimable lot of aged gentlemen—the British representative, for instance, is 81 years old—who have been taken care of by their Governments at the expense of the League of Nations. The sort of lame ducks who have been shelved on the Court indicates the casual way in which the Court is regarded in Europe. It is virtually never discust there. It has been called on to decide the question of the use of the Kiel Canal by a vessel loaded with munitions for Poland. That is about all the business the Court has had to dispose of so far."

THE RAILROAD BATTLE IN CONGRESS

EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE some issue raises the question: Which really represent the people, the newspapers they read and support, or the Congressmen and Senators they elect and support? Here, for instance, is the new railroad bill which the majority of the House of Representatives seem to favor, but which the daily newspapers of both parties distrust and dislike. The Howell-Barkley bill has been making a great deal of stir lately for three reasons, we gather from the Washington dispatches: First, it lays down a new principle for settling railroad labor disputes; second, it is the beginning of the radical attack on the Esch-Cummins railroad law; third, it has political significance in being the first successful attempt to apply the reform in the House rules and is a new proof of the power of the Radical-Democratic bloc in Congress. This bill, according to the correspondents, was actually drawn up by counsel for labor unions, after two years of work, and was introduced in the Senate by Robert B. Howell, Republican, of Nebraska, and in the House by Alben Barkley, a Kentucky Democrat. It "junks" the Railway Labor Board and provides other machinery to take its place. The Senate Committee considering the bill held public hearings; the House Committee, under the control of conservatives, neither reported the bill nor held any hearings on it. Here, said the friends of the bill, is a chance to see whether the new House rules enacted earlier in the session will do us any good. So they secured the 150 necessary names on a petition requesting the House to vote to force the bill out of committee. The Barkley bill was then taken from the custody of the committee by a vote of 194 to 181, 40 radical Republicans voting with the Democrats to bring this about, while 28 Democrats lined up with the Republicans. Then the real fight started. Majority leader Longworth tried every parliamentary maneuver to delay a final vote. The House voted to consider the bill, then it voted down a plan to limit the debate to ten hours. After an eleven-hour session, at midnight on May 5, the House agreed to limit the debate to three hours, and adjourned. The next morning, Speaker Gillett sustained a point of order postponing consideration of the bill for two weeks, until May 19. Correspondents generally agree that if the bill can be brought to a vote, the House will pass it, but they also report its foes as confident that they can so delay things as to prevent a vote before Congress adjourns early next month.

The roll-calls bringing the Barkley bill before the House, following the defeat of the Mellon tax schedules, prove to John W. Owens, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, that "there is a progressive semi-radical majority in the House that is real," and—

> "Since it is conceded that the Senate, considered in general, is in the hands of such a majority, this proof of the attitude of the House is calculated to put the semi-radicals strongly on the aggressive. And what that may mean in unexpected legislation or what it may mean in the political effects of vetoes of unexpected legislation, may turn out to be amazing."

While the Howell-Barkley bill, "in itself, is not a raging piece of radicalism," the psychological effect is as great, we are told, as if it were, for the bill was "sponsored by the railroad organizations that are close to the La Follette movement," is backed by the radicals of Congress and was, on the other hand, "fought vigorously by the railroad people and by the conservatives in Congress." And, as another Washington correspondent observes in a dispatch to the New York *Evening Post:*

> "It is not the Barkley bill itself that worries Administration leaders so much as the fact that it opens the way for ripping the Esch-Cummins Railroad law into shreds and tatters. Altho there seemed to be a desire in the House to consider the Barkley bill entirely on its own merits, when it gets to the Senate in all probability it will be used by the insurgents and Democrats as a vehicle to carry along a sweeping program of legislative riders radically amending the present Railroad act."

The chief provisions of the Barkley bill are thus summarized by the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

> "Instead of the Railroad Labor Board it would set up four national Boards of Adjustment, dealing with different classes of railroad employees, and a Board of Mediation and Conciliation.
>
> "The members of these four Boards of Adjustment would be selected by the President, one-half from each of two lists submitted, one by the standard labor unions, and one by the railroad managements.
>
> "The first board would have fourteen members and deal with engine and train service employees.
>
> "The second board would have fourteen members and deal with shopmen.
>
> "The third board would have six members and deal with miscellaneous classes of railroad employees.
>
> "The fourth board would have six members and deal with employees in marine service of railroad carriers.
>
> "The Board of Mediation and Conciliation would be composed of five commissioners appointed by the President, without any restrictions upon his power of selection.
>
> "If a dispute arises which can not be settled by the national Board of Adjustment concerned therewith, it may be brought before the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, whose function is to use its good offices to effect an adjustment, but it has no power to compel an adjustment or to make any binding adjudication.
>
> "If the controversy be unsettled by this means, provision is made for arbitration if both parties agree to it. If an arbitration is had and an award made, the award may be entered as the judgment of a United States District Court, which judgment is binding upon the railroad company but in effect not binding upon the employees, because the bill provides that nothing therein contained shall render illegal a strike by an employee, and no process shall issue from any court to compel the employee, without his consent, to perform any labor or service required under his employment."

The railway labor unions backing the Barkley bill are said in the Washington dispatches to consider it "a sincere effort to bring about harmonious relations between the railroads and their employees." They hold "the Labor Board has created more dissensions than it has settled, and, therefore, is a failure," and they like the idea of a board of interested persons with technical knowledge, together with "an arrangement for the calling in of outsiders as a final resort." The railroads, on the other hand, as we read in a New York *Commercial* dispatch, charge that the bill "would establish by statute every wage rate now in effect, because wages could not be changed without consent of the employees and arbitration could not be resorted to without consent of the employees. They also charge that the bill would practically establish the closed shop."

Several papers call attention to the cost of the Barkley machinery. Here, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "are the plums" in the way of salaries, to which must be added the cost of "office accommodations and expenses, attorneys, and other employees—all to be paid by the taxpayers":

Forty members of the four Boards of Adjustment—$7,000 each	$280,000
Four secretaries of the four Boards of Adjustment—$4,000 each	16,000
Five members of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation—$12,000 each	60,000
Total fixed salaries	$356,000

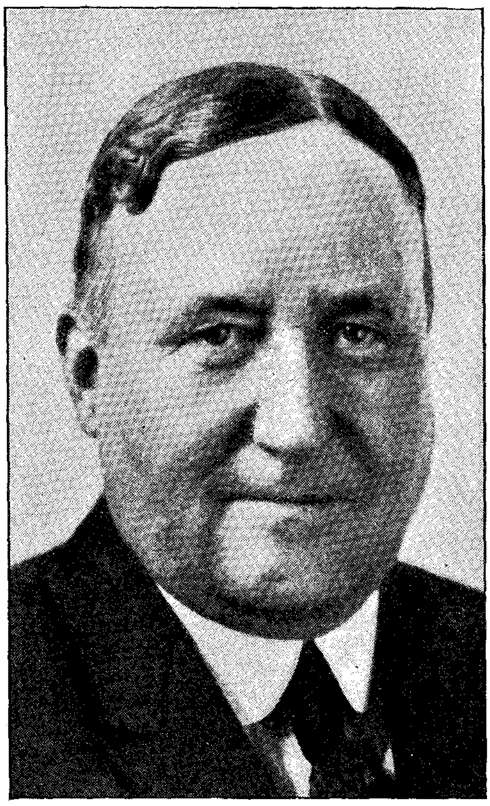
Particularly objectionable, in the Philadelphia *Record's* opinion, is the fact that "the many independent local labor organizations, such as those of the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroads, which have no affiliations with the national unions, are absolutely ignored. These employees are thus placed more or less at the mercy of the 16 national unions." Another Philadelphia paper, the *Evening Public Ledger*, objects because there is no representation of the public, for "without it, the employees and the employers engaged in transportation can get together and agree to mulct the consumers, and the consumers have no adequate redress."

A GOVERNOR BEHIND THE BARS

WHAT EFFECT THE CASE of Governor McCray, of Indiana, will have on the fortunes of the Republican party in the important—and "doubtful"—Hoosier State is a question that is now being discust by those following the Presidential campaign, remarks the independent Boston *Globe.* "It is even possible that his conviction will decide the election next November," believes the Republican Minneapolis *Tribune,* and several editors of varying political affiliations agree that the Governor's sentence of ten years for "using the United States mails to defraud" comes at an unfortunate time, when popular confidence in public men has but recently been given a shock by the exposures in Washington.

"Never before has an Indiana Governor been convicted of crime," observes the Indianapolis *News.* We learn further from this authoritative source that—

> "McCray was found guilty of using the mails to defraud. Evidence was introduced to show that he had corresponded with many Indiana bankers, and as a result of he correspondence had sold to them numerous cattle notes, which on investigation proved worthless. On the witness stand, McCray freely admitted having signed other men's names to notes he had made up himself. He said he felt justified in so doing because the responsibility on him was so great that he did not expect any one to lose a cent. A compilation of the alleged spurious notes showed that the former Governor had obtained nearly $1,000,000 from bankers and others.
>
> "The sentence as pronounced by Federal Judge Anderson was that McCray should be fined $1,000 and sentenced to five years on each of the thirteen counts contained in the indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud. Judge Anderson specified, however, that the sentences should run cumulatively only until they reached ten years and $10,000 fine."



International Newsreel photograph

"I AM SORRY"

Was all Governor McCray, of Indiana, could say as he was led from the court-room to serve a ten-year sentence at Atlanta for using the mails to defraud.

In ordering the Governor to jail, Judge Anderson said, according to Indianapolis dispatches:

> "I have never seen so many felonies committed by one individual. Here is a man who devised a scheme to defraud and carried on almost entirely by use of the mails. He is guilty of forging hundreds of fraudulent notes. He is guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses. He has violated not only the written laws, but the laws of his own conscience as well."

"The political consequences of this conviction promise to be serious for the Republicans of Indiana," remarks the independent Democratic Philadelphia *Record,* and the New York *Times,* which is of the same political belief, agrees that the Republican party of Indiana has "an intolerable burden to carry." Nearer home, we find Edward H. Ziegner writing from the capital of Indiana to the Chicago *Daily News:*

> "Indiana never can be counted definitely before any election for either the Democrats or the Republicans.
>
> "November had an attractive look to the Democrats in this State, even before the McCray debacle. His administration had been marked by unusually large expenditures, and there was wide-spread complaint.
>
> "In addition to offsetting that, the Republicans now have to offset the additional fact that for the first time an Indiana Governor has been sent to a cell as a felon, and that he is of their party."

"The outcome of the trial, as well as the months of publicity preceding it, can not but add heavily to the embarrassment that the Republican party in Indiana has been under for some time, and it may even have wider effect in the Presidential campaign," remarks the Pittsburgh *Post* (Ind. Dem.), while the Asheville (N. C.) *Times,* also independent Democratic, believes "the McCray scandal will administer the death-blow to Republican chances." However, maintains the independent Milwaukee *Journal:*

> "Indiana may well reflect that this is the natural harvest of the kind of politics sown in that State. Governor McCray was elected, not because he promised to do anything for Indiana, not because he had anything to offer, but because he had the party machine behind him.
>
> "To-day Indiana is going into another campaign in exactly the same way. Fourteen candidates for Governor, and the only question asked is this, Are you for or against the Klan? Not a word as to what these men propose to do for Indiana."

Several Republican papers, however, come to the rescue of their party in Indiana. "The Democrats will be eager to say that McCray is a Republican, and therefore dishonest," we read in the Republican Des Moines *Capital,* but, this paper goes on, "we do not believe the man's political views have anything to do with his honesty or integrity." "Party had nothing to do with his dereliction," agrees the New York *Sun* (Ind. Rep.); and in the opinion of the Republican Minneapolis *Tribune:*

> "What political effect the conviction of McCray will have on the coming elections in Indiana remains to be seen. It ought to have no other effect than to make the people scrutinize closely the characters and qualities of those they select for office, and to stay the hands of others in office who may be tempted to stray from the paths of rectitude.
>
> "McCray's alleged sin ought not to be visited on the party whose label he wore, but it may be. Voters in the mass are not always discriminative in their judgments. Sometimes they rebuke a party when only an individual member thereof deserves rebuke."

"Happily," observes the independent Chicago *Evening Post,* "such incidents as ended with the conviction of Warren T. McCray are rare in American history." "This case is a singular exception, and therefore becomes the more conspicuous," points out the independent Washington *Star.*

In commenting upon the recent victory of the Klan candidate for Governor in the Indiana primary, a political writer in the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) says:

> "In this bitterly contested fight, Edward Jackson, Secretary of State, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, through the backing of the Ku Klux Klan, received as many votes as all of the others put together, and possibly even a majority vote, clinching his nomination.
>
> "This unexpected showing is interpreted locally as meaning that the Indiana Democrats, in order to win, will have to name a State ticket not antagonistic to the Klan. Otherwise the Indiana Democrats, despite the conviction and imprisonment of Governor McCray, Republican, on a charge of forgery, stand to lose the State.
>
> "Ordinarily, a Republican primary contest would not have any bearing whatsoever on a Democratic national election, but this year it is different, and the Indiana situation possibly has a vital bearing on the national contest as a whole."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Too many crooks spill the beans.—*Columbia Record.*

Hi is low in the Presidential primaries.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

Hiram thought the buzz was from his bee, but it turned out to be Cal's saw.—*Dallas News.*

A bigot is anybody who doesn't agree with you in a religious argument.—*Columbia Record.*

Looks as if the party that can get the bobbed-hair vote will sweep the country.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The objection seems to be that Henry wants to convert the Shoals into Fords. —*Columbia Record.*

The office cynic insists that where the population is most dense is just above the ears.—*Duluth Herald.*

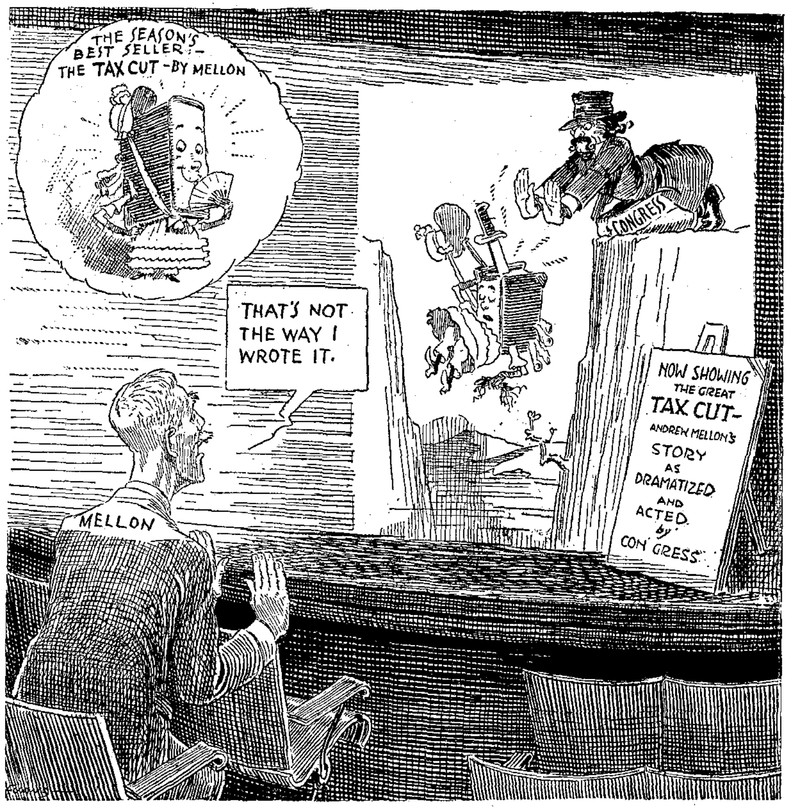
Folks who do not like to get into a fight should avoid arguments with pacifists.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

This 2.75 idea is that the amendment was meant merely to abolish the brass rail and the apron.—*Dallas News.*

Nervous Republican leaders may now be examining the last census lists and estimating the Smith vote. — *Brooklyn Eagle.*

Coolidge doesn't look worried. Well, that other Calvin believed that what is to be will be.—*North Adams (Mass.) Herald.*

In discussing the bill to prevent radio monopolies, Senator Howell of Nebraska said, "We don't know much about the ether. We haven't been able to investigate it." Happy ether!—*Seattle Times.*


THE SEASON'S BEST SELLER:- THE TAX CUT -BY MELLON
THAT'S NOT THE WAY I WROTE IT.
CONGRESS
MELLON
NOW SHOWING THE GREAT TAX CUT- ANDREW MELLON'S STORY AS DRAMATIZED AND ACTED BY CONGRESS

HOW THEY'VE MURDERED HIS STORY!

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

The stout lady who is trying to reduce isn't having a bit harder time than the American taxpayer.—*American Lumberman.*

The consensus of opinion at this time is that some of our flapper specimens are being shingled on the wrong end.—*Detroit News.*

Coolidge is now over the top, his managers say. But nobody knows yet whether he's over the Dome.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Howard Carter has stopt excavating and is lecturing in this country. Now the Americans are doing the digging.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

"Scientist discovers quartz that causes light to turn corners" —dispatch. But, after a few quartz, will it turn them safely?—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The number of marks in Germany would have made little difference if the supply of marks in the United States had only kept up.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Geologists have discovered that Mt. McKinley is sinking at the rate of two feet a year. At that rate it may be down where Dr. Cook can really climb it by the time he gets out of prison.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Politics make strange "bunk" fellows.—*Columbia Record.*

In most cases, the political bee is a humbug.—*Columbia Record.*

Why this lull in Washington? Have they run short of subpenas?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Germany dislikes the new plan, but she'd rather borrow cash than trouble.—*Dallas News.*

One way to get liquor out of politics is to get it out of the politicians.—*Columbia Record.*

The new-rich of the next generation may call it their bootlegacy. — *Atlantic City Press-Union.*

Modernizing religion to keep pace with civilization will mean leaving out most of the "don'ts." —*Lincoln Star.*

Nil desperandum—if the German mark can be helped back any one may hope.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Once we kicked against taxation without representation. Now we get too much of each.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

According to the Fundamentalists, the so-called Modernists suffer from too much errudition.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Habit clings. The old-timer who worked his way through college is now working his son's way through. — *Minneapolis Star.*

Fifty of the ninety-six members of the Senate are now engaged in investigating something, and it might be a good idea to put the other forty-six at work investigating the fifty.—*American Lumberman.*

A boy has made a radio set from a peanut. It no doubt reproduces political speeches with pitiless accuracy.—*San Diego Union.*

A New York magistrate rules that playing Mah Jong is no crime. Still the way some people try to play, it is.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Any American boy may become President if he isn't a Klansman or a Catholic, a wet or a dry, a stand-patter or a radical.—*Peru (Ind.) Tribune.*

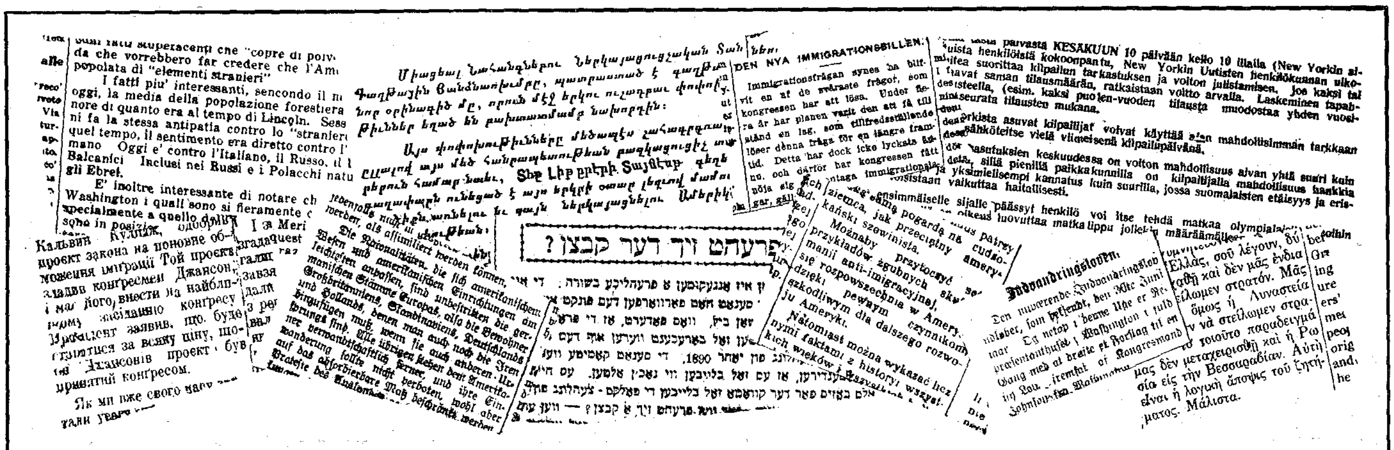
Jokes about these sophisticated times probably seem a lot funnier to those who haven't a twelve-year-old daughter.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

Governor McCray's case ought to remind office-holders that you can not serve two masters. Either you serve the people or you serve time.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A 130-pound girl, playing in a New York theater, can raise an elephant three feet off the floor. Still, Bob La Follette has been doing that off and on for years.—*Detroit News.*

The national wealth is now $320,863,862,000. The last three circular formations, figuratively speaking, seem to indicate that our share has been discovered and included.—*Spokane Press.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



SOME VARIETIES OF THE TWENTY-ONE LANGUAGES HEARD IN THE IMMIGRATION PRESS POLL

Above, from left to right, Italian, Armenian, Swedish, Finnish, Ukrainian, German, Yiddish, Polish, Norwegian, Greek.

OUR FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION

THE PROMISED LAND OF AMERICA IS EXTINCT as the fabled continent of Atlantis, sarcastically remark some foreign-language editors in discussing the Johnson immigration bill, and they add that the haven toward which hopeful and earnest Europeans have looked with confidence and yearning since the American Colonies first abjured Old World political and social ideals is being closed by a reversion to these same outworn theories. If a New Europe has resulted from the World War, they aver, the New World has become the Old World meanwhile, because the United States of America was new not so much by discovery as by the application of the new principle of a nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." For the great fact about the new immigration proposals, they hold, is that they make for just that discrimination among nations which critics of Europe are always marking as the curse of European civilization.

CUTS IN THE QUOTAS

The total quota of immigrants admissible is reduced by the Johnson Bill from 357,801 to 161,990, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, which shows comparisons in the following table:

Country	*Present Law*	*New Bill*
Great Britain and Ireland	77,342	62,558
Germany	67,607	50,229
Italy	42,057	3,989
Poland	30,979	8,972
Russia	24,405	1,892
Sweden	20,042	9,661
Czecho-Slovakia	14,357	1,973
Norway	12,205	6,553
Roumania	7,419	731
Austria	7,342	1,090
Jugo-Slavia	6,426	835
Hungary	5,747	588
France	5,729	3,978
Denmark	5,619	2,882
Finland	3,921	245
Switzerland	3,752	2,181
Netherlands	3,602	1,737
Greece	3,063	135
Turkey	2,654	123
Lithuania	2,622	402
Portugal	2,465	574
Belgium	1,563	609
Latvia	1,540	217
Esthonia	1,348	202

But apart from the social and political defects they find, it wounds their souls to think that some of the supporters of the bill are themselves descendants of immigrants. "Why this is a country of immigrants!" they cry, and then observe sneeringly: "No doubt when Columbus and his companions first dawned on the view of the Indians, the Indians said: 'Here come some of those awful immigrants.'" It strikes certain of the foreign-language editors cynically that "the immigrant of to-day must defend himself against the immigrant of yesterday," and makes them skeptical of a nation of which it was once said—

"There's freedom at thy gates and rest
For Earth's down-trodden and opprest."

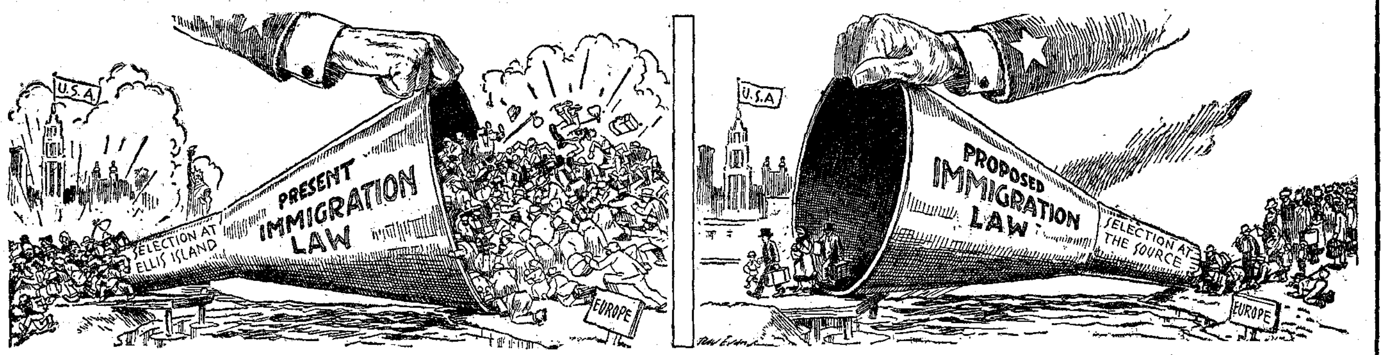
But the protests of our foreign-language editors are not all keyed in lamentation because the promised land of America is putting up bars against immigrants. On the contrary, many of them ask sharply whether the immigrant has not fairly earned his right to an interest in the United States by his arduous labors in contributing to make it the greatest country in the world. Immigrants redeemed the waste places of the land, they maintain, immigrants work in mines, in mills, in factories, in subways and along the railroads, in occupations Americans refuse to touch. They are particularly resentful of the fact that the Johnson bill is based upon the census of 1890 because, they contend, it is since this very year that immigrants have done so much to help rear the edifice of America's present prosperity.

On the other hand, many foreign-language editors think restriction of immigration a necessity, but believe it should be exercised by a selective process worked in foreign countries from which emigrants wish to come, and that a proper disposal of the newly arrived population should be scientifically arranged by the United States Government.

It will be easy to understand why the editors of certain extraction are more vitriolic on the question than others, if we glance at tables showing the effect the new law will have. Under the present law, for instance, 42,057 immigrants are admitted from Italy, while under the new regulation this figure would be reduced to 3,989. From Great Britain and Ireland, under the present law, 77,342 are admitted, while the new law would admit 62,558. Again, German immigrants to the number of 67,607 are admitted under the present law while under the new law this total would be cut down only to 50,229. From Russia 24,405 entrants may now arrive, but this total would be reduced to 1,892. From Poland 30,979 are now admissible, while under the new law only 8,972 could enter.

No adequate opportunity until now has been afforded the European-language press of the United States to give their opinions on immigration legislation and immigration conditions to the whole audience of the American nation. Yet their views of the proposal to have the selection of admissible immigrants made not here but abroad—to give preference to certain classes of men and women—and to fix the admission quota at 2 per cent. of the number of any race in this country on the basis of the census of 1890, are unquestionably of importance, especially as various nationalities would be strongly affected by the proposed legislation. As far as Congress goes, the so-called 2 per cent. immigration bill has passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and will soon become law. The present law governing immigration expires on June 30 of this year.

Because of the vital interests of the many thousands of readers of European language newspapers in this country, and of the influence these organs have on their readers, THE LITERARY DIGEST has sought and been favored with their verdict on the present immigration bill. The question of Asiatic immigration is not germane to the issues of European immigration, and so it is treated separately in THE DIGEST. As an illustration of the scope of the present inquiry, we may set down at once that translated opinions from the following twenty-one languages are here reproduced:



IT'S GOING TO BE JUST TURNED AROUND

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Albanian
Armenian
Belgian
Bohemian
Dutch
Finnish
French
German
Greek
Hungarian
Italian
Jugo-Slav
Lithuanian
Norwegian
Polish
Russian
Spanish
Swedish
Ukrainian
Welsh
Yiddish

Practically all the foreign-language editors assure THE LITERARY DIGEST of their appreciation for the opportunity of transferring their thought to the American public at large in these pages. At the same time that THE DIGEST thanks them for their cooperation in this educational work, it must take occasion to say that it presents the views of all concerned about the question of immigration with its habitual impartiality of veracious reporting.

In recording the following editorial expressions we begin with the Albanian view, and follow with the others in alphabetical order.

The organ of the Pan-Albanian Federation of America, *Dielli* (Boston) questions whether the restriction of immigration to this country is "an evil for everybody." The lure of the open door, it says, and of the factory where work is to be found immediately, has been "in some cases a positive danger for countries where the economic possibilities are good and where the outgoing workmen could have helped develop their own country," and it proceeds:

"As an example we have Albania. Three per cent. of the whole population of Albania are now working in the United States, when it is a well-known fact that Albania has room and potential work for a population five times larger than the present population. The closing of America by restriction is apparently a misfortune; but perhaps, if we go deeper into the question, it is after all 'a blessing in disguise.'

"If it is unpleasant, none are to blame but those foreign elements who, by bringing to America certain attitudes of mind and certain tendencies in opposition to the spirit of social conservatism and religious restraint characteristic of the Americans of old stock, have awakened in these Americans a sense of danger and compelled them to take measures. No amount of words will make the leading Americans desist from such measures as they think urgent to protect the integrity of their traditions.

"Two points appear to us important: First, it is from every point of view better that the supervision of the prospective immigrants for admission should be made, so far as it is feasible, in their own country, before their departure, and not in America. Second, preference should be given to those prospective immigrants who have already close relatives in the United States."

Among the Armenian language press, we learn, first of all, that the reason for the coming of Armenian immigrants is different from that of other immigrants. The Armenian is "driven here to save his life, to escape the fate which has befallen his many kinsmen," says the Boston *Hairenik*, which adds:

"In other words, he seeks a temporary haven here; he is a political refugee. No other race can present so pathetic and impressive a case as does the Armenian. Obviously, to shut the door of America in the face of the Armenian refugee would amount to sentencing him to certain death."

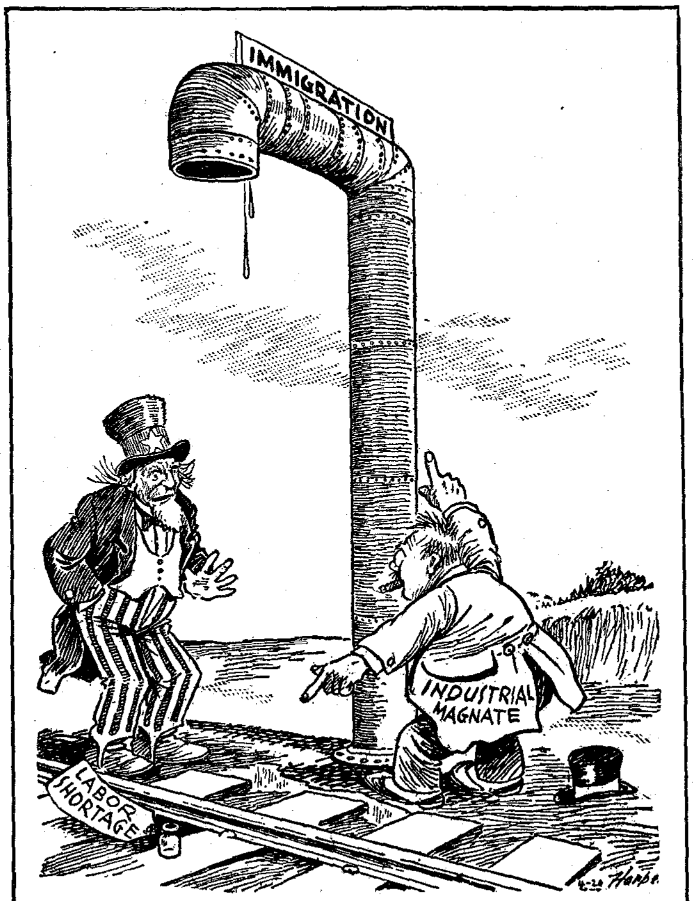
The Armenian tri-weekly, *Nor Or*, of Fresno, California, observes:

"Those who insist on the census of 1890 as a basis for the immigration quotas will deprive the Armenians of the opportunity to come to the United States, since it was after 1890 that the Armenians, owing to Turkish persecutions, began to emigrate, in large numbers, to this country. Such an arrangement will simply mean death to Armenians, because Europe and America first recognized the right of the Armenians to an independent national existence in their historic land, but later, on account of selfish considerations, forsook them to become a wandering people."

But the *Baikar*, an Armenian daily of Boston, asserts that unrestricted immigration might cause economic instability in the United States, as hundreds of thousands of people would rush from countries devastated by the late war to this Promised Land, and it adds:

"The Armenians in America have no especial reason for complaint against the Johnson Immigration Bill, as they have identified their interests with those of America. Even if immigration were not restricted, not more than 5,000 to 6,000 Armenians would come to America. . . . We do not expect the United States to make exceptions for the Armenians, but we believe we are justified in our hopes that the American authorities, taking into consideration the fact that the Armenians are a persecuted people on account of their religion, will interpret and enforce the immigration law in a lenient and tolerant spirit concerning them."

Among the Belgian-American press we find the *Gazette van Moline* (Moline, Ill.) saying that an increase of restriction in immigration will not affect Belgium as it will affect other countries, for "the Belgian, as a rule, is not much of an emigrant." Nevertheless it tells us:



"PLEASE FILL MY BOTTLE"
—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*.

"In view of the disturbed condition of its economic affairs and the increasingly high cost of living there is not the slightest doubt but what a greater number of our countrymen, urged thereto by friends and relatives who have already made America their permanent home, would be filled with the desire to cast their lot in the New World. In all honesty, we proclaim that living conditions for the Belgian working class of people are markedly better in this country of adoption than in the mother country where class distinction constitutes a real evil. Hence the disadvantage for the prospective Belgian immigrant of increased restriction on immigration."

A more critical attitude is that of the *Gazette van Detroit* (Detroit, Mich.) which considers the Johnson Bill "a calamity," and in support of this opinion argues as follows:

"Migration and emigration is a necessity for our people who are overcrowded in their country. Can you imagine 7,000,000 Belgians living and earning their living on a small area of 11,373 square miles, the exact area of Belgium? Let us compare with our State of Michigan where 4,000,000 live in an area of 57,980 square miles. Compare with Texas that has a population of five millions scattered over an area of 265,896 square miles.

"Consequently emigration is for Belgium the only issue and the sturdy labor-man abandons his home-town, his folks, all things he cherishes above all in the world and seeks a new country with more and better opportunity to go ahead.

"With the law now in force about 1,500 Belgians every year gain entrance to the United States. The new Johnson Bill allows only 700 a year, while 7,000 at least are waiting on the other shore, not only the strong labor men but the 'cream' of the population. In every walk of life professionals, clerks, scholars, and most of all the small bourgeoisie that suffer most of the after-war conditions now prevailing in Belgium. And just now when the best kind of immigrants are anxious to join us, the laws should oppose and keep the doors shut. A calamity. . . .

"Selective immigration is proposed; selection free from bribes or protection should be done before the immigrant leaves his belongings and his country."

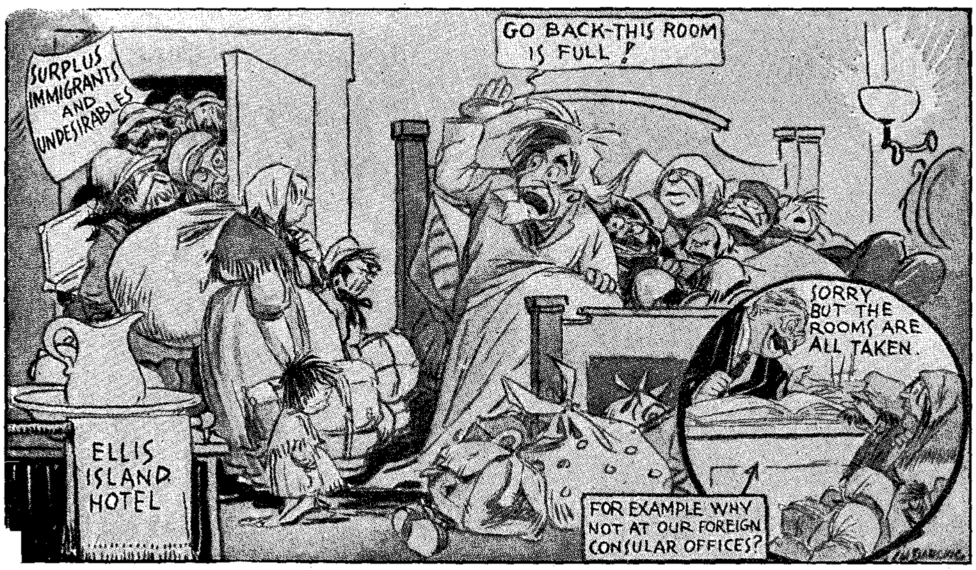
An indication of the Bohemian view-point may be gathered from the remark of the Chicago *Daily Svornost* that the importance of the immigrant element in the United States is "grossly underestimated," and it goes on to say:

"Of what value it is to our country could best be visualized by picturing what disaster would befall all the metropolitan cities and all the large manufacturing establishments, the public utility and transportation companies if the various national groups, including only the foreign-born inhabitants and the first generation, should leave this country. Practically all industry and commerce would stop and all the large cities would practically be wiped out, for there are very few Americans, whose grandparents or more remote ancestors came to this country, who are employed at manual labor. The negroes, alone, would remain to do this work.

"The fear that the United States might become the dumping-ground of the European countries is indeed a groundless bugaboo, particularly so as to Czecho-Slovakia. President Masaryk and his Government regret to see energetic, intelligent and courageous Czecho-Slovaks leave their homes, because even when they return to their motherland after a stay of some years in this country, they become so accustomed to it, and they have such family and property ties here that 95 per cent. of them come back to America. To this extent they are a permanent loss to their native land.

"We approve selective immigration, the selection to be, however, on the basis of the worth of each individual immigrant, irrespective of his nationality or country of birth. Selection before the emigrant leaves his native country would be of advantage to every one concerned.

"The Johnson measure militates against the Czecho-Slovaks, who have proved to be very desirable citizens."


SURPLUS IMMIGRANTS AND UNDESIRABLES
GO BACK-THIS ROOM IS FULL!
SORRY BUT THE ROOMS ARE ALL TAKEN.
ELLIS ISLAND HOTEL
FOR EXAMPLE WHY NOT AT OUR FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES?
Darling

From "Collier's," The National Weekly. Reproduced by permission

NOTE ON HOTEL MANAGEMENT

"A well-managed hotel might let guests know when rooms are full without having them go round and try the doors." —Darling in *Collier's, The National Weekly.*

Another Bohemian daily, the Chicago *Denni Hlasatel*, tersely says:

"The immigration question should be dealt with, not with narrow-mindedness, but for the good and in the interest of the American people. The economic interests of our country demand that population keep on growing, the social interests demand that white population be not replaced by negroes and other colored people. It would be to the detriment of the country to stop or greatly hamper European immigration now."

As a specimen of Dutch opinion, we have the remark of the Paterson (New Jersey) *Het Oosten* that if America needs immigrants and

Europe is ready to supply them, official agents should be stationed in the various European countries for the purpose of selecting the kind of settler in demand:

"For instance, the State of New York is in need of a certain number of farmers or farm hands. The government agents stationed in Northern Europe are notified of the same, and they arrange matters there so that just the necessary number of families can make preparations.

"Or if, for instance, the railroads need laborers for fixing roadbeds, etc., the agents stationed in Southern Europe would be notified, as most of that laboring class live in those sections of Europe. Should the shortage of help be in the manufacturing centers or mine districts, those agents stationed at those places would be given instructions regarding the number needed, etc.

"As an agent from any private concern selects only the very best men for his firm, and pays no attention to the rest, so are those agents instructed as to what elements can be accepted or not.

"Furthermore, the examination of the passengers, which is at the present time done at Ellis Island, or as some rightly call it, 'The Island of Tears,' should be done on the European side, before all the necessary preparations for leaving are made.

"The advantages received from the 2 or 3 per cent. quota are known to a very few. Thus far I have not heard or read of any one giving a satisfactory explanation of this method. If it is dangerous to have a 4 per cent. quota—how can it be advisable to have a 2 per cent?"

Another Dutch view is afforded by the editor of the Kalamazoo *Hollandsche Amerikaan*, who says of the preference for certain racial stocks that he lacks full information to express more than a personal opinion, which is that he prefers the people of North and Central Europe as the best material for the making of good American citizens.

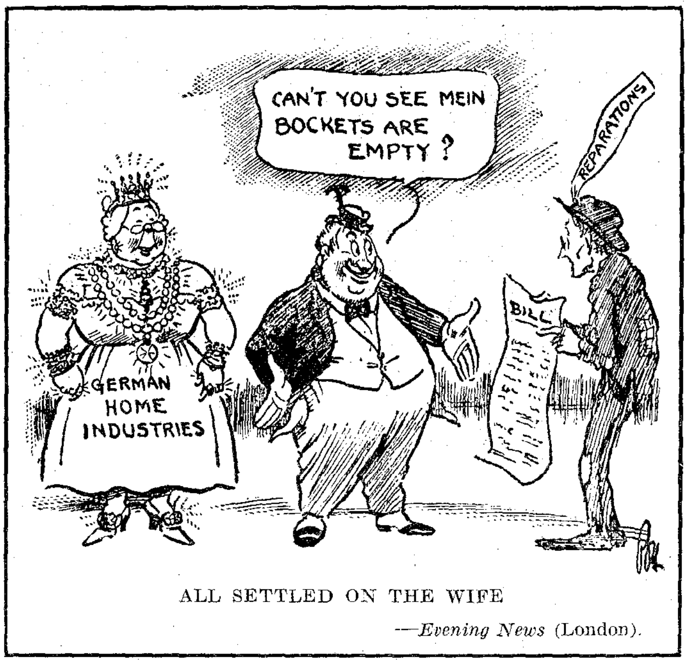
In the view of a Brooklyn Finnish newspaper, the *New Yorkin Uutiset*, the solution of the immigration question is one of the most difficult problems before Congress, and it goes on to say:

"The population of this country is made up of the descendants of those who sought on this continent the freedom and opportunity which had been denied them in their homelands. . . . We, who have arrived here before any restrictions were thought of, are in a delicate position when it comes to expressing our opinions as to future restrictions on immigration. Nevertheless, we believe that until the divergent racial, political, and economic interests of this nation are harmonized—until all of the 'raw material' which we have been receiving during the past years has been thoroughly assimilated—until then we must have restrictive measures of one sort or another to curb the influx of competitive foreign labor which certainly would pour into this country in unlimited numbers if the doors were flung open. . . . It is being contended that such legislation is inimical to true liberalism and the traditions of this land of the free. Some have said that it is one form of selfish isolation. We can not agree with such opinions. If we are to preserve this country with her material and spiritual heritage, born out of freed life, we must adhere to common sense in matters concerning our self-preservation. In Europe the industries have been wrecked. Most of those countries are in economic and political chaos. Their population would swarm here like veritable Egyptian locusts, if our barriers were let down. . . . We believe that in curbing immigration we are advancing the common interests of mankind. It is, however, imperative that some changes be made in the immigration laws in order to make them conform with dictates of conscience and humanity. Our consuls in the European countries should send over only those whose acceptability is unquestioned."

Continued on page 58

AN EXPERT VIEW OF THE DAWES PLAN

A POLITICAL COMPROMISE exprest as a statement of economic fact is the definition of the Dawes Plan set down by the London *Statist*, which says that the dominant feature of the report, as regards its political bearing, is the system of controls it elaborates. The Franco-Belgian policy of "protective pledges" is unequivocally opposed, we are reminded, and the principle of a general guaranty substituted for it. In the stipulation of the Dawes Committee that the economic and fiscal unity of the Reich be restored from the moment the plan is put into operation, this financial weekly sees the implication that France and Belgium shall cease beneficial economic exploitation of the occupied territories, tho they may continue to remain in military possession. As regards the latter point, it is noted that it is of very little immediate concern to Germany how much is to be absorbed by costs of occupation, since the annuities fixt by the experts include all Treaty charges. We read then:



ALL SETTLED ON THE WIFE

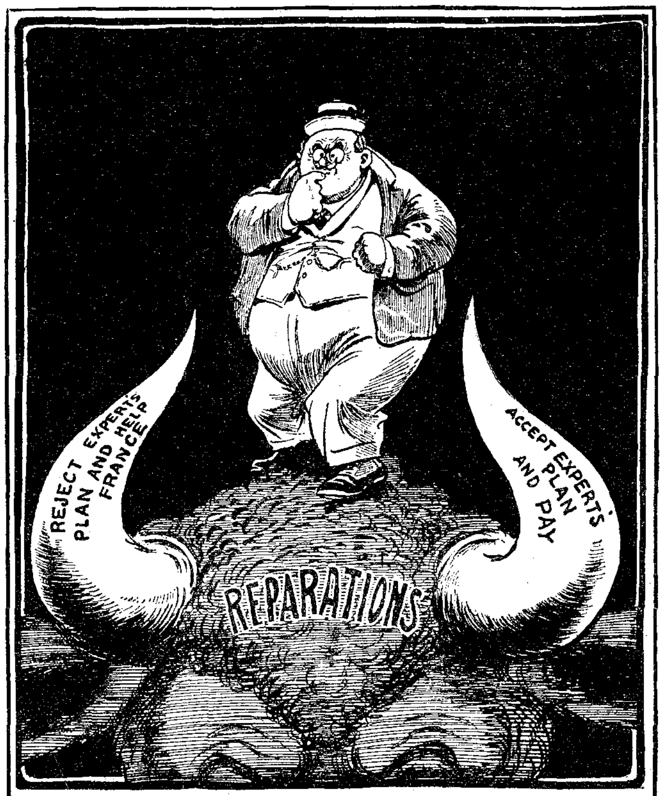
—*Evening News* (London).

"The system of foreign control devised by the Committe obviously deserves careful examination. An ideal system should provide an effective guaranty in return for the surrende by France and Belgium of their 'protective pledges,' while, a the same time, not being so rigorous as to abrogate Germany' rights as a Sovereign State. It must be admitted that th Committee have succeeded very well in satisfying these desiderata. The scheme, as outlined in the Report, provides fo a Commissioner of the Bank of Issue, a Commissioner of Railways a Commissioner of Controlled Revenues, and, if the need arise for a Commissioner of Industrial Debenture—these functionarie to be foreigners; besides Trustees for bondholders, and th Transfer Committee, whose functions, however, are not in th nature of a control. The powers of the Commissioner of th Bank of Issue are limited to the enforcement of the Bank' Statutes and regulations. This is tantamount to foreign contr of Germany's currency policy only in so far as the provisions o the law governing the Bank's operations are drawn up b foreigners. The administrative and executive body of the Ban of Issue is to be a Managing Board composed of German national This Board is to direct the currency, discount, and credit polic of the Bank, and fix rates of interest, but is limited in its powe in this regard by the Transfer Committee—in case the latte think that the policy of the Board renders remittances abroa too difficult—as well as by a General Board of 14 members, of whom are to be Germans and 7 foreigners, chosen one fro each of the following nationalities: British, French, Italia Belgian, American, Dutch and Swiss. As decisions by th latter Board shall be by a majority of 10, the foreign membe have not an effective control."

The railway company, it is further noted, is to be of Germa nationality, but 9 of the 18 members comprising the Boa of Directors may be foreigners—that is since they are to b appointed by the Trustee for the railway bonds to be issue Complete control of the railways, it is pointed out, may b assumed by the Commissioner in the event of the Directo pursuing a policy which would render ineffective the expert schedule of reparations payment from the railways. We a further reminded that—

"The Commissioner of Controlled Revenues (alcohol, tobacc beer, sugar and customs) is to act in a supervisory capacity on so long as the yield of these revenues is sufficient to cover th reparations payments required therefrom, but he may assume complete control if they fail to do so.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that the Committee propose nothing more than a general supervision of the execution of the reparations program, but, in the event of Germany's default, provide the machinery for complete control and administration of Germany's railways and of a large part of her revenue, as well as a general right of veto on her credit and currency policy. It ought to be clear that such a system of control is infinitely better than forcible exploitation of the Ruhr, while, from Germany's point of view also, the system of supervision which is to obtain so long as she does not default is infinitely preferable to—what, presumably, is the alternative—an *economic stranglehold on the* Ruhr. A further highly important consideration as regards the proposed scheme of controls is that, in all probability, the dominant position of the Reparations Commission and, therefore, of the French Government, will cease on the acceptance of the scheme. Technically, of course, the Reparations Commission will still have their Treaty rights, but it is hardly thinkable that after the scheme is in operation for some years, even if Germany should default, Great Britain and America, not to mention the 'neutral' countries, would calmly allow France to arrogate the initiative to herself again. It is almost certain, too, that Belgium would never join France in another Ruhr adventure, except in the absence of any guaranty of military security. On the other hand, France may elect to keep her troops in the Ruhr, 'in case of accidents,' and it is conceivable that our ally might use his hold in such a manner as to endanger the technical settlement, through causes not directly connected therewith, as, for instance, infringement by Germany of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. Accordingly it is in the highest degree desirable that, if the Experts' plan is put into operation, it should be accompanied by such a scheme of military guaranty for France and Belgium as would remove the possibility of danger from this source to the successful working of the Experts' recommendations."


REJECT EXPERTS PLAN AND HELP FRANCE
ACCEPT EXPERTS PLAN AND PAY
REPARATIONS

HIS DILEMMA

Forced to choose a horn at last!

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

There are two aspects of the Dawes Report against which criticism may justly be leveled, according to this financial weekly, and the first is that it makes the various parts of the scheme too interdependent. Thus, it remarks, the success of the plan depends on the flotation of an international loan of 800 million gold marks and of 300 millions of the proposed capital of the Bank of Issue, as well as, possibly, of 13 milliards in railway ordinary and 2 milliards in preference shares—equivalent in the aggregate to approximately £805,000,000. It appears also that—

"If we exclude the ordinary shares of the Railway Company, which the German Government may elect not to sell, the total becomes the still formidable one of £155 million. No provision—as, for instance, postponement of the operation of the scheme—is made for the event of these issues not being absorbed by investors. Again, the reparations payments are provided from three sources: (1) assigned revenues, (2) railway bonds, and (3) industrial debentures. But, if either or both of the latter sources fail altogether or prove inadequate, it is proposed that the assigned revenues bear the whole cost of meeting the schedule of payments. Therefore, in the event of a serious epidemic of industrial failures or losses in Germany, or if the German railways, which have been run at a heavy loss since the Armistice, *do not come up to the rather sanguine expectations of the* Experts as a profit-earning concern, it is conceivable that the additional burden thrown on the assigned revenues may be so great as to upset the budget equilibrium and so wreck the whole scheme. The Report covers such a contingency by statement of the principle that if the reparations payments prove so onerous as to endanger Germany's currency stability, the only possible course is to modify the Treaty changes. This, however, is unquestionably insufficient, especially as the view-point of private investors has to be considered, and we think that the Experts should have set a definite limit to the additional reparations demand that may be made on the Commissioner of Controlled Revenues in the by no means improbable event of the railways not proving sufficiently remunerative, or of failure on the part of industrial companies to meet the service of their debentures."

Another serious objection to the Dawes Report, in the view of this weekly, is that it places the private investors in the proposed international loan, in the Bank of Issue stock and in the railway preference shares on the same uncertain footing, as regards security as Germany's reparations creditors, and it goes on to say:

"We are aware that the fact of not fixing the total of Germany's debt does not affect the security for the loan, provided that the annuities payable by Germany during the period of amortization of the loan are within her capacity. Yet, undoubtedly, the experts *should have recommended* more tangible security for the proposed flotations, at least for the international loan, and should, indeed, have recommended that the service of this loan take precedence of reparations."

As regards the technical side of the Experts' recommendations, *The Statist* says the outstanding fact is that the committee have avoided altogether the question of revision of Germany's total treaty liability, and it adds:

"We would be very slow to criticize them on this score, however. Apart from the consideration that the fixing of Germany's total debt was not within the scope of their inquiry, an attempt to reduce the total below that fixt in May, 1921, would undoubtedly meet with the most violent opposition from France, in which event the labors of the Committee might be rendered altogether fruitless. The Committee have skilfully avoided this stumbling-block, without coming to a halt in their efforts for a reparations settlement, by fixing instead the amount of the annuity which Germany can pay. The question of the total of Germany's debt thus resolves itself into one of the number of the annuities which Germany is to pay. Therefore, it is no longer an obstacle to an immediate reparations settlement, and will not press urgently for solution until after the lapse of many years. *At the same time, it is well to bear in mind that the question must* inevitably arise sooner or later. It is to be presumed, indeed, that even if Germany waives the question and accepts the Experts' recommendations France will not be inclined later toward a reduction of the German liability, and that, therefore, the total would remain as fixt in May, 1921. But even then it must be remembered that there are very considerable differences between the Allied and the German calculations of the amount Germany has already paid—valuation of ceded territories, deliveries in kind, etc.—besides differences of opinion as to liability for costs of the armies of occupation, and that these differences are bound to be hotly debated when the date of termination of the German annuities eventually comes to be fixt.

"As regards the schedule of annuities drawn up by the Dawes Committee, *it must be remembered that at best the figures of* the Experts are estimates and, therefore, uncertain."

JAPAN'S SURPLUS POPULATION

AS A MEANS OF RELIEF for the problems of overpopulation and economic pressure at home, the Japanese Government is said to be seriously considering extensive emigration. One difficulty it has to face, it appears, is that the Japanese are so reluctant to leave their home land. Even when they do so, we are told, they rarely sever ties that bind them to their native country. These remarks occur to *The Trans-Pacific* (Tokyo) in noting that the walls of the railway stations in Japan carry posters showing a map of the Republic of Brazil with inscriptions relating the advantages to be gained by Japanese who strike out into the undeveloped semi-wilderness of that rich country to carve a fortune from the land and its products. The number of Japanese living abroad, and this includes students, diplomats and merchants as well as emigrants, is said to be officially stated to be 581,400 in the last year for which statistics are available, namely, 1920. Of this scant half million about 134,000 are in China, including, of course, South Manchuria, and another 120,000 are recorded for the Hawaiian Islands. Approximately the same number is said to be in the United States which "accounts for most of the Japanese who have sought new fields of endeavor." But despite the encouragement of both the Japanese and the Brazilian Governments, we are told, Brazil has only 37,000 Japanese, while Peru has about 10,000. *The Trans-Pacific* proceeds:

"These are the facts, plus certain obvious deductions to be drawn from them, that the Japanese Government must take into consideration if it draw up and execute a comprehensive emigration program as requested by the Japanese Emigration Society. The society states that its request comes from a twofold purpose: Improvement of laws regarding emigration, which were compiled about thirty years ago and were especially designed with emigration to Hawaii in view, and the encouragement of greater emigration from Japan. The pressure of population in Japan is given as the reason for the advocacy of an active emigration policy, while the unemployment brought on by the September disaster has been an accelerating cause.

"But the most important fact of all to be taken into consideration is that the average Japanese, no matter how great the economic pressure may be in Japan, does not wish to and will not leave the country of his birth. He is not even willing to go to the Hokkaido, where the climate, resembling that of the extremely fertile State of Ohio, is more severe than around Tokyo, Osaka, Shimonoseki or Nagasaki, and where living and working conditions are, of necessity, somewhat different from what he has been accustomed to."

This weekly then tells us that California's attraction for the Japanese is best explained by the statement of "an able Japanese observer," whom it quotes as follows:

"The California case is no proof of the colonizing ability of the Japanese. The success of the Japanese farmers in the Pacific Coast States of America is due to the highly developed commercial systems and markets of the United States. Without intending it, the American commercial and industrial systems have given paternalistic care to Japanese labor. I am told that in the interior of South America Japanese colonists do not try to clear their lands. Trees are simply felled to make fields and in the intervals between the stumps the earth is scratched with a hoe barely enough to make planting possible. This is probably a good economic expedient in the wildernesses of South America, but compare this with the beautifully laid out fields in California, to which Japanese farmers were invited to add the last touch to make them productive. Everything there was so ready-made they could not but succeed."

Hawaii is said to come under the same classification as California as far as Japanese emigrants are concerned. As to other fields they have gone to, this weekly observes:

"Siberia, which a few years ago contained 25,000 or 30,000 Japanese, proved that the Japanese emigrant there was not a colonizer. He was not a part of the land and country, but was a trader, a transient, an importer and exporter of fish or of other products. In Manchuria virtually every Japanese lives under the paternalistic wing of the South Manchuria Railway. Those who do not draw their livelihood directly from its pay-roll find it in the trade that comes from the 150,000 salaried employees and workers on the line. There are no 'colonists' among the Japanese in Manchuria or in other parts of China. The situation in Brazil is touched upon in the quotation just given. One other vitally important aspect of the Government's attitude toward emigration which would influence the establishing of a definite policy enters into the situation, an aspect recognized by Japanese quite as readily as by foreigners, as witness its expounding some time ago by one of the vernacular papers of Tokyo:

"'The chief defect of our (Japan's) emigrants has been that they did not want to settle permanently in those countries where they went in search of a livelihood, and, therefore, have sent their earnings back to Japan. It is, therefore, natural that they do not acquire a permanent foothold abroad. If they wish at all to settle in a foreign land, they should learn to love it as dearly as their original home.'"

A GERMAN VIEW OF GERMANY'S RECOVERY

TIMES ARE BETTER IN GERMANY, but nevertheless there is still much poverty there, according to a German correspondent of the *Irish Statesman* (Dublin), who would have us understand that the improvement in conditions has been brought about only by the painstaking effort of the Government. The stabilization of the German currency has become possible, he writes, only by the strictest retrenchments, the severest financial sacrifices and the greatest economy all round. Heavy taxes and duties have been added to those already in force, and many offices are being abolished. This informant goes on to relate that:

"Many officials have been and are to be dismissed, and those who remain have to be satisfied with very small salaries. Public institutions are being starved and stinted. At the present moment the Prussian University libraries do not get one penny for the purchase of books. It is said that the chief of all the university and other public libraries in Prussia, considering it his duty to try and obtain however paltry a concession and financial contribution for the libraries under his charge, called on the Financial Minister, but was not even received by him. In spite of many drawbacks connected with the present situation, the broad masses of the German population are breathing much more freely at present than they have been for a considerable time. They can at least make plans for the nearest future and trust with a considerable degree of probability that the money in their hands to-day will still have the same purchasing power a month later. Incidentally Germans have a chance in their own country again. For the last few years they had always to take back seats because they could not compete with foreigners possessing stable money, however little. All the best rooms in hotels and boarding-houses were practically reserved for foreigners and out of reach for Germans. What German could have competed for them with his paper marks against the American dollars, or English pounds sterling, or Dutch florins, of foreign visitors?"

In this age of relativity, it is remarked by this informant, the improvement in the economic condition of the German masses is only relative. The truth of this appears in the "continued necessity for accepting relief for starving women and children and from the increasingly high rate of emigration." More than 120,000 Germans left the country last year, he tells us, and it is expected that the number of emigrants this year will be much greater. As to the "reports" of Germans living a life of luxury at foreign spas, he makes this defense:

"Many of these reports are obvious exaggerations, and intended to serve some political purpose. But there is probably some slight foundation for them, some grain of truth in them. Some of those people are probably war and post-war profiteers, with a deficient sense of social and patriotic responsibility. But there are probably others belonging to more respectable classes of the German population; and I venture to suggest an explanation for their way of living abroad—if indeed the reports are to be trusted to some extent. These people have gone abroad again for the first time after ten years of confinement in Germany, where it was unpatriotic, and even legally forbidden, to indulge in such luxuries as cream, let alone whipt cream, in order that the supply of milk for the children might not be diminished."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW NOT TO SNEEZE

THE PREVENTION OF A SNEEZE is usually an easy matter. Dr. Paul Farez, in the *Causerie Médicale* of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), gives us dozens of methods, dating back to classical antiquity, and explains how they act. He believes, however, that the stoppage of a sneeze is desirable rather in conformity to the laws of good society than as a hygienic measure. The danger of infection from a sneeze he regards as having been greatly exaggerated. The sneeze is nature's method of relieving irritation. Dr. Farez writes:

"One should not infect one's neighbors; hence certain apostles of hygiene tell us not to sneeze.

"But, you say, sneezing is unexpected and imperious; we must do it! Rapid, yes; but not instantaneous. Some symptoms precede it; there is tickling in the nasal passages, moistening of the eyes, a feeling of cold at the feet, in the back—oh! this lasts only a short time, only a few seconds, but it is enough to serve as a warning. *It is imminent,* the explosion is at hand; there is yet time to avert it if we can use some effective means at once. Now there are many of these.

"Here is one that is pronounced infallible—tickling the soles of one's feet. Quite impracticable in society! Or even at home unless one has just taken off the shoes and stockings! There is also yawning, which it is easy to bring on at will. But what would your companion say? That his conversation wearies you; and he would never forgive you. Then, what? Whistle? Yes; but everybody would think you ill-bred. Now here is a noiseless one—puff out your cheeks, as advised recently in the *Concours Médical;* shut your mouth, leave only a slight orifice between your lips and blow vigorously several times. The harder you blow, the more the wish to sneeze will disappear. This at least is silent, but it is also quite ungraceful. And then, if it is done while speaking or being spoken to, what opinion will your friends have of you? Dr. de Champeaux adds: 'You may seem ridiculous at first; but soon all sneezers will imitate you; it will become quite the thing to blow in society.' Do you believe him? After all, why not?"

Photographed by Brown Bros

Whether tolerated or reproved in good company, these processes succeed, we are assured. But by what mechanism? Remember what sneezing is, says Dr. Farez:

"Preceded by a short premonitory period, it consists of three stages: the lungs are filled with air by a sudden intake of breath, then the diaphragm contracts violently and the air is suddenly expelled. The tickling provokes in the diaphragm repeated shocks, at short intervals, which show themselves in a series of short, dry expirations. When one whistles or blows, he also breaks up the expiration into a series of emissions—audible in one case, silent in the other. In yawning there is a single inspiration—soft, slow and deep, followed by a long expiration. What has been done, in these two cases? We have deliberately modified the play of the diaphragm by imposing upon it a sort of discipline. We have replaced by a different rhythm the one that was about to end in a sneeze; it is a process of substitution.

"Ordinarily sneezing has a nasal sensation for its starting-point. For example, dust or gas irritates the mucous surface, and as a defensive reflex, it proceeds to reject violently these injurious substances. Some noses are abnormally sensitive; the least sensation of cold, a slight difference of temperature, the passage from shade to sunlight or the reverse—any of these brings on a sneeze. These nasal sensations are the preliminary stage; if we can suppress them the reflex will have no reason for taking place. Thus, with thumb and finger, compress the sides of the nose so as to stop it up momentarily—this is perhaps the most effective method. But *irritant* odors are *not* always disagreeable. If the perfumes scattered around by women of fashion impel us to use the gesture recommended above, what shall be thought of our bringing up? We must evidently look elsewhere.

"Pinching the skin violently or thrusting a finger-nail into the palm of one's hand have been strongly recommended. How do they act? Attentive to the slight pressure, one is in a state of 'expectant attention'; breathing is suspended and the diaphragm is immobilized. This is, in another form, the *substitutive* process recommended earlier in this article.

"But many other schemes are not so unpleasant. Here are some of them: Rub your nose or eyes, recommends Aristotle; others prefer to press upon the eyeball or to compress the two tear-ducts simultaneously, with thumb and forefinger, or to rub the jaws vigorously, contract the muscles of the forehead, eyebrows and face, press with a finger the upper lip, just below the nose, place the tip of the tongue on the upper incisors or the palate, stretch the neck out forcibly, etc."

One may smile at all this, says the doctor, but the unanswerable reply is that it works! He explains:

"This is because we believe in it, some may say; it is nothing but the famous 'faith-healing.' Not at all, credulity is not enough, we must add, if not conviction, at least active, sustained, *concentrated attention;* and thus the breath is held, the diaphragm immobilized and the position that it must assume for a sneeze is prevented. You may object—'But these gestures are superfluous; all one needs is to hold his breath for a few seconds.' This is quite true; that is all that these varied plans amount to. We may therefore stop sneezing; nothing is easier; but ought we to do so?

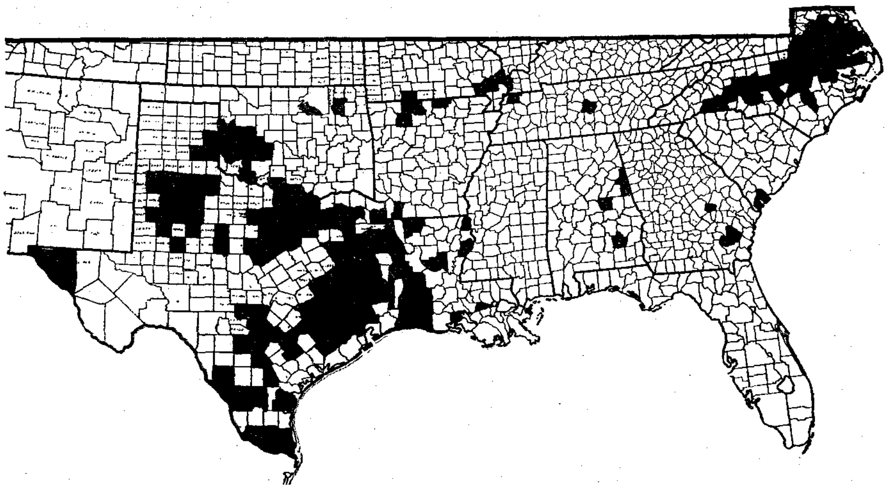
"In the privacy of your own room, have you never given yourself up completely to the impulse to sneeze? What a delightful impression of well-being! Aristotle writes: 'It is very pleasant to sneeze, and the pleasure is felt in all parts of the body.' On the contrary, if the sneeze does not come off, then you experience a disagreeable *sensation*—a feeling of '*incompleteness*,' as modern psychologists say.

"Here we have, in a new aspect, the eternal conflict between the preference of the individual and the safety of the community; for let us not forget that this reflex has been regarded as a dangerous distributor of microbes.

"Scientists of repute assure us that the injurious character of the sneeze-spray has been greatly exaggerated. This 'liquid powder' is no more to be feared than the dry variety, and like the latter it is deposited in the mucous membrane of the throat without proceeding at once to the lung-cells, as we have been warned. Even the saliva of an advanced tubercular patient is rarely charged with bacilli, and if so, there is no danger beyond a yard's distance.

"In good society, whose rules do not admit of argument, you must cut short your sneeze; but perhaps, engrossed in conversation, you are too late and the explosion takes place. If so, the rigorists tell us, we should keep the mouth tight shut, so that no saliva will be projected. Yes, but what will become of it? Not finding the accustomed issue, it will go wherever it can; it will take unaccustomed paths. Which? It will attack the Eustachian tube, the middle ear and the sinus, and gain forcible entrance. You expose yourself to otitis, to sinusitis—to heaven knows what!

"Let us not be unduly persuaded, therefore, by those who condemn the sneeze."



WHERE COTTON PRODUCTION IS INCREASING

The counties shaded produced more cotton in 1923 than in any of the three years previous.

ANIMAL REFUGE ON A GATUN LAKE ISLAND—The virgin jungle of Barro Colorado Island, in Gatun Lake, just off the steamship channel of the Panama Canal, will soon be the center to which scientists seeking the secrets of little-known animals and plants will flock. Construction of a biological station there has been begun by the Institution for Research in Tropical America, in which over twenty museums, societies, and universities of the United States are cooperating. Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, who is the chairman of the executive committee of the organization, explained these plans recently at the Smithsonian Institution, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"The island was created by the formation of Gatun Lake in the building of the Panama Canal. It was one of the high spots in the tropical jungle which was submerged to make the lake, and contains over 3,000 acres. As the waters arose in the lake, the forest animals took refuge on it in unusual numbers. Many jaguars, tapirs, and other large animals are known to exist on Barro Colorado, which is also an insect paradise and rich in plant material.

"Last June the Government set the island aside as a reservation for biological research. No hunting, tree-cutting, or settlement is allowed on it. The Institution for Research in Tropical America has been given custody of it and is now proceeding to erect a laboratory where biologists, entomologists, zoologists, and botanists may find shelter for their apparatus and a place to set up their cots. James Zetek, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is serving as the local custodian of the station.

"Barro Colorado is only a mile and a half from Frijoles Station on the Panama Railway, ten miles from Gatun and ten miles from Gamboa. But altho easy of access, the scientists working at the laboratory will literally have the wild at their door. Within a few feet of the station now under construction there is abundance of unstudied plants, animals, and insects.

"The building will be screened and protected against the wood-eating ants which abound in the Tropics. Not only has this Government recognized the importance of Panama as a field for biological study, Dr. Hitchcock said, but the Republic of Panama also recently set aside a beautiful site for a Marine Biological Station on the bay-front in the modern section of the City of Panama, next to the site of the Gorgas Memorial."

KING COTTON'S NORTHWARD MARCH

COTTON-PRODUCTION IS ON THE INCREASE in those districts that as yet are comparatively free from the boll-weevil, according to *The Monthly Business Review* of the Liberty Central Trust Company (St. Louis). Detailed figures recently released by the Census Bureau, relating to the 1923 crop, show that the cotton-growing area is gradually extending northward and westward, and many counties near the upper borders of the belt are gaining in importance as cotton territory. In the more southerly sections, where the boll-weevil has been present for some time, the results last season varied greatly, the writer says. In large portions of Texas and Louisiana the totals were excellent; in some of the Eastern States they were quite the opposite. The contest between increased acreage and the weevil was, in many instances, only too successful for the latter. He continues:

"There are 812 counties for which separate ginning returns were given by the Census Bureau. In 363 the 1923 crop was equal to, or above, the average for 1920–22, inclusive. In 209 the crop was larger than in any one of the three years, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

"From the last statement it appears that about one-fourth of the cotton-belt production is showing at least a temporary tendency toward gain. The 209 counties just mentioned, in which the increase appears, are distributed very unevenly. Half of them are in Texas. In proportion to the total number of counties growing cotton, they are most numerous in Virginia, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, Missouri and Louisiana. They are fairly numerous in Oklahoma, and very few in the remaining States; Mississippi has none at all.

"In Virginia and New Mexico, every producing county grew more cotton than in any one of the three previous seasons.

"Most of these 209 counties are included in seven fairly well defined districts. In Texas these form roughly the boundary of an interior section, including, in the east, most of the largest cotton-producing counties, where the 1923 crop was good-sized but not of record-breaking proportions.

"Some of the territory mentioned is comparatively free from the boll-weevil, and some has had the pest to contend with for years. Large crops in such regions as western Louisiana and extreme southern Texas furnish some encouragement for the future of cotton under weevil conditions.

"In parts of South Carolina and Georgia there was considerable recovery in production from the low totals of 1922. Seventeen counties in the former State, and 13 in the latter, raised over twice as much cotton in 1923 as in the season previous.

"In 40 counties production exceeded 40,000 bales. Of these leaders, no less than 26 are in Texas. North Carolina has 5, South Carolina 3, Mississippi 2, and Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, one each.

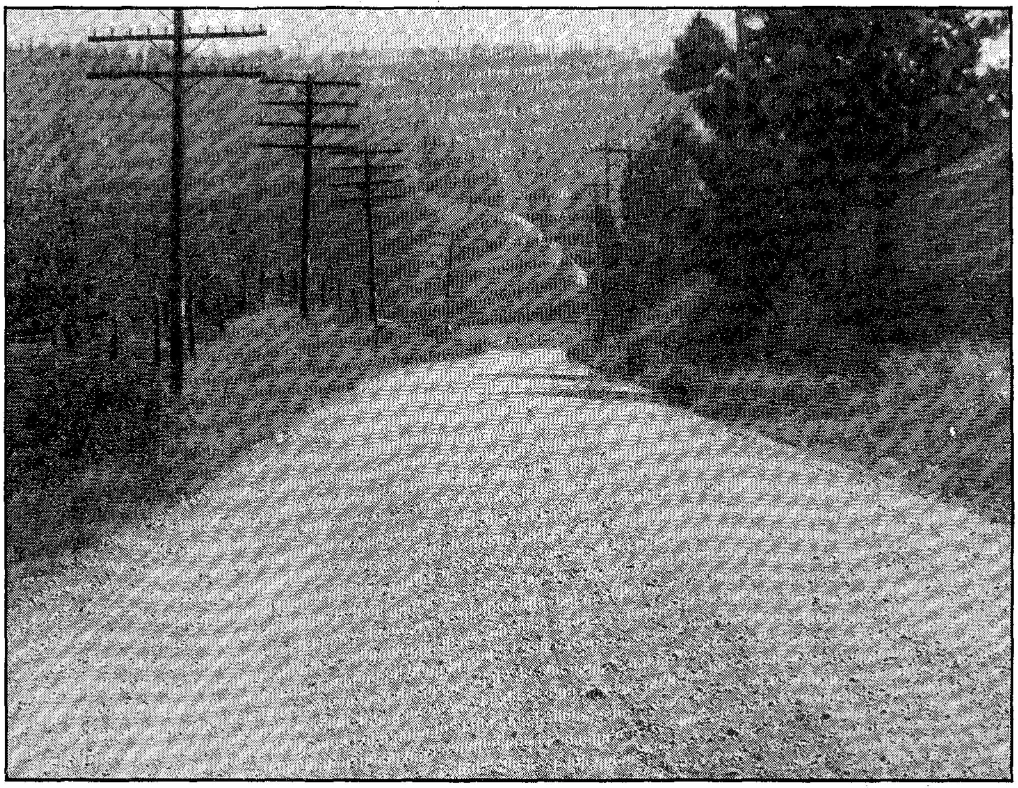
"Texas has the eleven largest cotton counties; first of all comes Ellis, with 112,711 running bales. Outside of Texas, the leading producer is Bolivar, Mississippi, ranking twelfth with 63,804 bales.

"The 1923 statistics, taking everything into consideration, are not as encouraging as those for the year previous, which showed a distinct tendency toward recovery in output in the eastern Gulf States.

"It is quite possible, however, that over a period of several future years this upward trend will manifest itself again, in accordance with past experience in other sections."

TO CURE THE BUMPS IN GRAVEL ROADS

CORRUGATIONS, "THE BUGBEAR OF GRAVEL ROADS," have been long the subject of discussion and investigation, we are told by J. L. Thayer, construction engineer of Lincoln County, Washington, who writes in *The Highway Magazine* (Chicago). He says that we now have an authoritative explanation of their cause and methods of correction and prevention that have proved successful. He writes:



From "The Highway Magazine" (Chicago)

A SHALE ROCK ROAD, ONCE BADLY CORRUGATED, CURED OF ITS BUMPS

It was put in fine condition through the use of the special scarifier described in the accompanying article.

"Gravel roads throughout the country, which have good grades, good alinement and good drainage, are often corrugated so badly that it is impossible to travel them comfortably. Keeping these corrugations out of gravel roads is the big problem in their maintenance.

"Some engineers claim that the cause of corrugations is the impulse of motor vehicles. This idea might seem reasonable if all the various cars that use the road had motors of the same impulse time interval, and if the distance between corrugations was the same as that the car travels in this time interval.

"Dr. Ladd of the United States Bureau of Public Roads conducted investigations of gravel road corrugations in eight different States for more than a year. In his report on the subject, Dr. Ladd states, the causes of corrugations are:

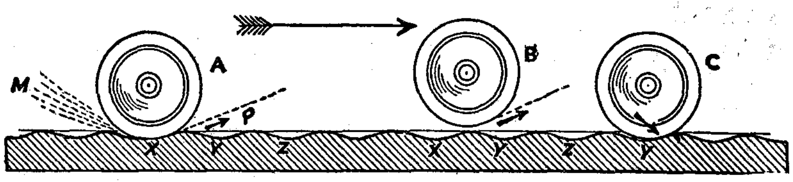
"'1. The kick back of surface material arising from the spin of the rear wheels of automobiles as they descend after bounce over some obstacle or depression;

"'2. The impact of both the front and rear wheels of automobiles.'

"A little investigation will demonstrate the soundness of this explanation. The accompanying diagram shows three positions of the rear wheels of an automobile when traveling over a corrugated road. One little rut 'X' is all that is necessary to start the action. The wheels in position 'A,' in order to get out of the rut, must ascend over a little bump. In doing this the friction of the wheel against the surface kicks the binder, or other loose material, out backward in lines marked 'M,' thus making the rut 'X' deeper. In attaining momentum enough to climb the little hill or bump in the direction of arrow 'P,' sufficient momentum is gained to take the wheel clear off the ground for an instant, if the car is traveling rapidly, as in position 'B.' When the wheel again hits the earth, as at position 'C,' the impact causes a slight depression which becomes the rut 'Y,' and as this descent is made, loose material is again kicked out backward.

"The action thus described repeated again and again, results in a series of ever-deepening ruts, 'X,' 'Y,' and 'Z,' forming the corrugated road surface. As stated in the government report, the front wheels by impact have a tendency to deepen these ruts.

"By watching a car traveling at a fair rate of speed, say twenty-five or thirty miles per hour, on a corrugated road surface, it is easy to see the binder being thrown out from under the rear wheels. And by looking closely, one may observe just as plainly that at every bump the rear wheels leave the ground.



THIS IS THE WAY BUMPS ARE MADE

How motor-car wheels make ridges in gravel roads; further description appears in the text.

"What is more interesting to the traveling public, however, than the cause of the corrugations, is the remedy, and tho the government report concludes 'This problem remains for future solution and must be worked out by a combination of field observations and laboratory tests,' there is a remedy which, while not a panacea for all corrugations, if properly applied will do much toward their elimination.

"As soon as the frost is out of the surface of the road in the spring of the year, the corrugations should be shaved off by the use of a heavy grader and tractor, or broken up by the use of a scarifier. If a scarifier is used, it must be especially built for the purpose, must have a long wheel-base, teeth set close together, and the member carrying the teeth must be controlled by very fine adjustments. With a heavy grader (three to five tons) pulled by plenty of power, the corrugations usually can be cut off to any necessary depth. The materials thus broken loose by the scarifier, or shaved off by the heavy grader, will add to the loose material with which every gravel road should be covered.

"On the ideal gravel road there will be provided a layer of loose, fine material, 'a mulch' about three-fourths of an inch to one inch in thickness, which serves as a cushion for travel. The chief summer maintenance work consists in keeping this mulch spread evenly over the surface of the road. This is accomplished by brushing back and forth across the road with a blade machine the fine material which constantly becomes thrown out by travel. When the cushion is in place it acts as the lubricant separating the wheel from the base of the road, with the result that the minute pit-holes filled with fine material do not develop into large chuck-holes.

"On roads serving five hundred average motor vehicles each day this dressing operation should be continuous, treating every section of the road at least twice each week. A few days' neglect will result in ruts and the beginning of corrugations, which when once formed are difficult to deal with until the surface becomes soft.

"Assuming that the road has been properly prepared in the early spring, and that there has been provided a mulch of fine material, a drag on wheels with a long wheel-base, or a light grader with long wheel-base, is the proper tool to use for the dressing operation. The long wheel-base is desirable in order to keep the blade from following depressions and riding over humps. The entire weight of the machine, as far as possible, should be available on the cutting edges.

Photographs by courtesy of "Popular Radio" (New York)

HE OBJECTS TO BROADCASTING PLAYS

Edward Childs Carpenter, President of the American Dramatists, voices his organization's protest against the broadcasting of stage plays as being unfair to playwrights. It is suggested that eventually a special type of radio will be developed for broadcasting purposes.

"An excellent example of this method of treatment is found in that portion of Sunset Highway lying between the towns of Reardan and Davenport, in Lincoln County, Washington, which serves throughout the summer months an average of five hundred vehicles each day. This section of highway was constructed of gravel in the year 1915, and by the year 1920 was becoming badly corrugated. Travel was increasing continuously and the corrugations were becoming deeper each season. In the year 1921 experiments were conducted on this road with the result that in the year 1922 the road was treated exactly in the manner above outlined. In that year, 1922, under the heaviest traffic in its history, this piece of road was maintained in better condition than in any year since its construction, and it improved under the travel. At the time the fall rains began, after three months with practically no rain, this road was in the best shape it had been since its construction."

SHADOWS THAT STICK—Freak shadows that do not fade away at once when the objects that cast them are removed, are described by S. Leonard Bastin in *St. Nicholas* (New York). We read:

"In the great oil-regions of California, pools of crude petroleum are quite commonly seen. Here the oil is allowed to remain until it is stored away in barrels. One of the curiosities of the district is the freak shadow which these ponds of crude oil produce. If, when the sun is shining brightly, a person stands so that his shadow falls across the surface of the petroleum, a very remarkable thing happens. Should the individual change his place, strange to say, the first shadow remains on the oil, while the person casts a second shadow from his new position. The longer the individual has been standing by the oil pond, the longer will the original shadow remain. The explanation of the mystery is simple: Under the influence of the hot sun, gas is freely produced in the crude oil. This rises to the surface in the form of millions of bubbles far too minute to be noticed by the human eye. When a shadow is cast over the surface of the petroleum the temperature is reduced, and this has the effect of checking the production of bubbles. The result is that the shaded area looks different from the part which is exposed to the sun. Now, when the person moves, the temperature of the oil which has been shielded from the sun does not at once get back to its former warmth. It takes a little time to heat, and, until this actually happens, the shadow effect persists, giving the curious appearance which has been described."

PLAYS BY RADIO

THE MOVING-PICTURE has brought about the development of a dramatic form that appeals to the eye and not to the ear. Will its complement, that is to say, drama that appeals to the ear only, be similarly developed by radio? The possibility of this is suggested by a writer in *Popular Radio* (New York) in connection with an interview with Edward Childs Carpenter, president of the American Dramatists, an organization that has officially objected to the broadcasting of plays without express authorization from the writer. Just as the picture-play is never made by photographing a real play, but is especially organized for the purpose; so a radio play will probably be developed that is written especially for broadcasting, and not for performance on the stage. Says the writer:

"Readers of the newspapers were recently surprized to read in glaring headlines the statement:

DRAMATISTS OPPOSE RADIO

"The 'story' that followed explained that the Board of Directors of the American Dramatists and the directors of the Playwrights' Association (whose membership embraces nearly all the active and successful dramatists in the country), had recently met and had taken definite action to prevent the broadcasting of their plays—without the author's consent. Following the meeting this statement was made to the press:

"'The majority of the playwrights are opposed to the broadcasting under any circumstances, and propose to deny the release of their plays for that purpose, contending that in the radio they are hurting the value of their play for use on the stage. We are notifying all the radio stations, and all the dramatic agents of our decision.'

"Unusual interest has been aroused by this action of the playwrights because it raises, not only the question of what plays may be broadcast, but also how they may be broadcast. And it opens up the pertinent question as to whether or not radio may not develop an entirely new form of dramatic writing to fit its special needs. This possibility was more than hinted at by Mr. Edward Childs Carpenter, the president of the American Dramatists, when he told *Popular Radio* that broadcasting a play would considerably lessen, if not wholly destroy, its artistic worth.

"'Radio is, after all, but the *hearing* of the words of the play,' stated Mr. Carpenter. 'A play is written to be *performed.* Without actors any play is bound to lose its effectiveness. The appeal of any play is plus the action on the stage, and no play really has been properly presented, nor has the integrity of the author's idea been preserved without the complete presentation *in a theater*, with production, costumes, scenery, music, lights and the other elements that go to cast the atmospheric spell intended by the playwright. Without all these appurtenances no play can be said to be complete. Hence the mere hearing of the words of a play is a great injustice to both the author and his handiwork.'

"This point has already been anticipated by the radio experts as well as by some of the enterprising playwrights themselves, and several plays have already been broadcast that were written and presented with this specific form of presentation in view. It is not at all improbable that radio will evolve a technique all of its own in the matter of dramatic productions."

"But there is another phase of the subject that is of no less interest to the professional dramatist; will the broadcasting of his play increase or decrease its commercial value to him? And this is the problem that directly touches the dramatist's pocket. On this point also Mr. Carpenter speaks for the dramatists.

"'It is quite obvious,' he states, 'that a play, once broadcast word for word and scene for scene, would be so familiar to play-goers throughout the country as to quite destroy its value.'

"Here Mr. Carpenter hits upon a vital point. The dramatist, properly enough, wants broadcasting to increase the value of his play to him. Among the plays along Broadway to-day there are several whose value might possibly be jeopardized by the mere reading of their lines. As an example, there is the play of the Dramatists' Theater, Inc., 'The Goose Hangs High,' the worth of which lies to a great extent in the atmosphere created. It is doubtful whether the hearing of the lines of this play would give any conception of the play's atmosphere of a Middle Western home. A direct-from-the-stage broadcast might be unintelligible to the radio audience.

"'The majority of our members,' continued Mr. Carpenter, 'are opposed to the broadcasting of their plays under any circumstances, but in cases where they may wish to release their plays, a fee will be charged on the same basis as that which obtains when a play is released for stage presentation, either as a road attraction or for presentation by a stock company. The amount of this fee would be a matter to be settled between the radio-broadcasting station and the author or his representative, and the amount involved naturally would revert to the playwright as in all other cases where a play is released on a royalty basis.'

"'What,' inquired *Popular Radio*, 'is the attitude of your organization toward the broadcasting of plays direct from the theater during an actual performance; that is, broadcasting by what is technically known as the "pick-up" system?'

"'I can see no difference whatever between this method and the reading of the text from a radio station,' replied Mr. Carpenter, 'except to say that it would be more lifelike, more nearly like actually sitting and enjoying the performance. Therefore, since this method would rob the performance of all elements of newness when it is viewed later in the theater by those who "saw" it by radio, it is even a more harmful manner of broadcasting than the usual one, and we are utterly opposed to it.'

"But Mr. Carpenter sees no harm in a review of a play being sent forth by radio, any more than he sees harm in the reviews of dramatic critics as published in the newspapers and magazines. But even in this case, he does not believe the complete story of a play should be given, for the reason that two of the greatest elements in the theater are atmosphere and illusion, and once a play is robbed of these, its value as entertainment and its artistic worth are greatly impaired."

DRUGS TO ECONOMIZE STRENGTH—That certain chemical substances, applied to the skin in ointments, will retard the loss of heat and electricity from the body and delay the onset of fatigue, is asserted by two French physiologists, whose researches are noticed in *Le Matin* (Paris). Says this paper:

"On the eve of the Olympic games a most appropriate communication is made by Messrs. Livet and Roger to the Paris Society of Medicine. Studying the fatigue due to muscular exercise, they have shown that it is produced in the course of labor according to a progressive and regular law in ratio to the radiation phenomena of the body. It is known that normally we radiate heat or electricity like an electric radiator. Muscular work increases these losses at the expense of the forces which maintain our temperature constant and our electric potential invariable. Altho the production of electricity by the human body is a little-known property, no one is ignorant of the fact that exercise heats us. Now Messrs. Livet and Roger have shown that fatigue occurs more rapidly when this organic heating comes sooner. They have found that certain drugs are able to slow up fatigue and even give new energy to the organism. These are substances of the family of the 'poly-methylic cyclanols' which, in subcolloidal solution, used as unguents with rubbing of the skin, economize strength by opposing losses of heat and electricity by radiation. Experiments on both men and animals have been in agreement on all points and tend to prove that it is possible to retard, in manual laborers, athletes or race-horses, the moment when fatigue is able to interrupt muscular exercise."

AN ACTOR ENTERTAINING A RADIO AUDIENCE

Will Morrissey, the comedian, in the broadcasting room of a New York theater telling the story of the three bears at the same time to a group of chorus girls and to an invisible audience of thousands of radio fans.

METALLIC CLOUDS IN SPACE—Throughout the vast supposed "emptiness" of space, there are clouds of extremely rare vapors of the metals calcium and sodium. This new theory has been presented to astronomers by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, British Columbia, who recently announced his conclusions and offered his data to the Royal Astronomical Society in London. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"For a long time it has been known that some of the very hottest stars, when their light was analyzed in the spectroscope showed the presence of calcium, that did not belong to the stars themselves. For the spectroscope revealed the fact that while the stars often had considerable velocities, the calcium seemed to be almost at rest. Moreover, this calcium persisted in appearing in just those stars where theories of stellar composition indicate it should not. In explanation, some astronomers suggested that the stars are surrounded by an envelop of calcium gas belonging to the stars themselves. Others proposed that the calcium clouds were lying between us and the stars. The observations, however, were so meager and contradictory that no definite conclusions could be arrived at. Dr. Plaskett's observations indicate that altho extremely rare clouds of calcium and sodium vapor are lying around in space everywhere, they are only noticed in the neighborhood of stars. This is because surrounding these stars completely they intercept some of their light. The clouds appear to be perfectly at rest in space, acting as a sort of misty envelop of the stars, a space-fog, which positively can condense in spots and give rise to those peculiar dark nebulæ which have long puzzled astronomers."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE CASE OF MARIE CORELLI

"A FEMALE RIDER HAGGARD" and similar annoying epithets were bestowed upon Marie Corelli by critics who, as we are now told, "could not deny her the distinction that few among the greater artists have shared, of numbering her followers from the man with the hoe to the woman with the tiara and the crown." Queen Victoria read her novels with delight, Elizabeth of Austria was fascinated. "This royal favor denotes nothing as to the artistry of her work," observes the New York *Evening World*, "but it signifies the remarkable catholicity of her appeal. The melodramatic quality, the weird touch of mystery were enough to have placed her among the 'best sellers.' But her vogue has been due in large measure to the spiritualism which permeates her novels. The queen in the castle and the peasant in the cabin are alike in a hunger for impressions of the life beyond. Miss Corelli ministered to this desire to penetrate the veil." So, while "it can not be said that the lights of literature have gone out with the passing of Marie Corelli," it "will be impossible for the historian who essays to describe the literary taste of her generation to ignore the author of 'The Romance of Two Worlds.'" As the innumerable editorials called forth by her death acknowledge, she was at least a born story-teller, and the New York *Sun and Globe* reminds us that—

"When discerning men were praising the first stories of Kipling, and lovers of masculine romance were fastening upon the first books of Conan Doyle, Quiller Couch and Rider Haggard, another type of reader was finding a new luminary in Marie Corelli. All of these born story-tellers burst upon England at the time of the Queen's golden jubilee in 1887. None had a quicker success than Miss Corelli achieved in her own field. By 1891 'The Romance of Two Worlds,' a bold treatment of spiritualism; 'Vendetta,' a gruesome tale of Italian crime, and 'Wormwood,' depicting the horrors of absinthe drinking in Paris, had made her internationally known. Probably her readers, who ranged from Gladstone and Edward VII to the servant-girls of America and the Empire, have not been much less numerous than those of Kipling.

"The resources with which Miss Corelli used to hold her large audience were not of elevated merit; but they were varied and powerful. Her boldness in selecting themes knew no bounds. In 'The Sorrows of Satan' she made Lucifer himself the hero, representing him as a colossally tragic figure. In 'Barabbas' she treated the Crucifixion with unrelieved melodrama, using nationalism, sexual passion and ecclesiastical pride to complicate the plot, and painting her background with gorgeous color. Like Hall Caine, she loved to strike a moral and religious note with crude emphasis. 'The Master Christian' was in part a melodrama, and in part a vehement denunciation of the selfish ethics and unscientific creed of some of the quarreling Christian sects."

ADMIRED BY QUEENS AND HOUSEMAIDS ALIKE

Tho "it was long the custom of literary critics to poke fun at Marie Corelli's books," they had a fascination "to which only the incurable high brow is immune."

As the Detroit *Free Press* tells us:

"It long was the custom of literary critics to poke fun at the books of Marie Corelli; and tho Miss Corelli pretended indifference, she felt the barbs severely enough to be stung into retaliation. Reviewers and their ilk were lampooned in her novels. In this interchange the authoress was undoubtedly the victor, because hundreds, and probably thousands, of people read what she had to say about the critics, as against one who read what the critics said about her.

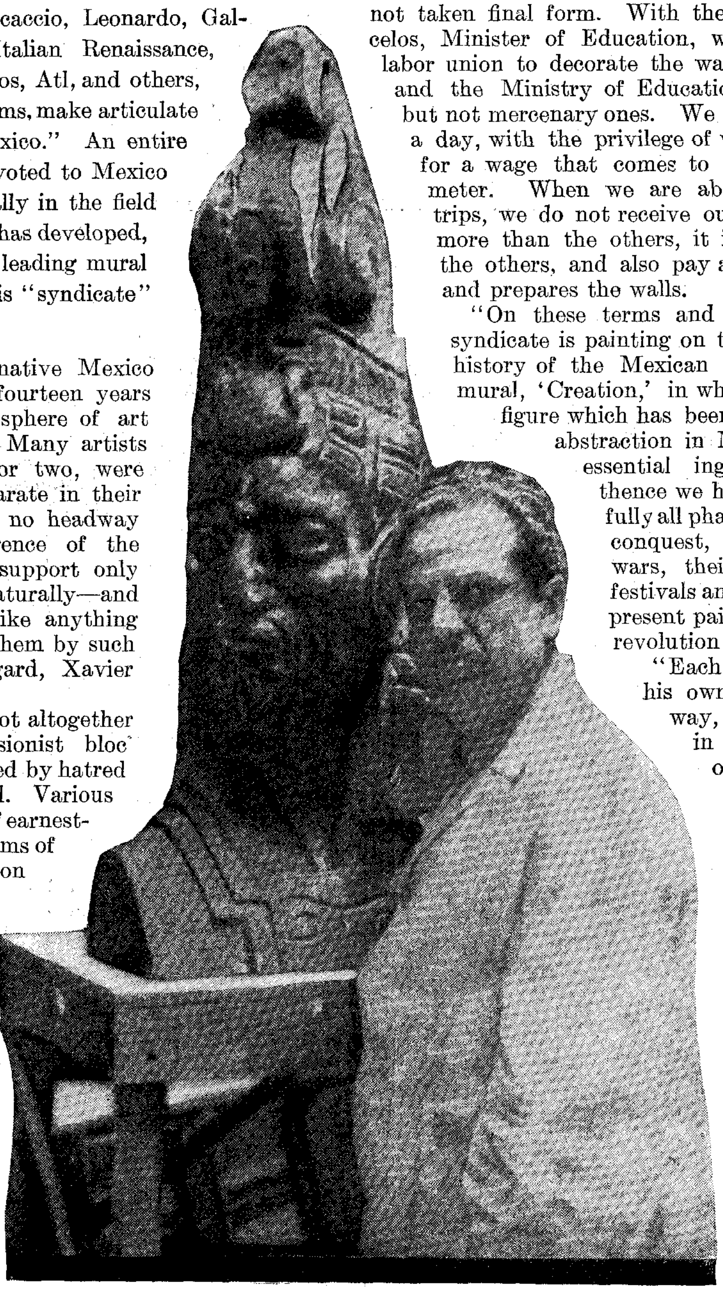
"Whether one likes or dislikes the works of Marie Corelli, the necessary verdict on the acheivements of her life, now ended, is that she was a striking success in the field she chose; a great deal more of a success than were most of the people who laughed at her."

There is much to be said in defense of her work, thinks the New York *Times*, which speaks of her as "among the novelists who can always appeal from the stern judgment of the literary critics to the definitions of the art which they lay down." For example—

"Edmund Gosse has said that satire, instruction, exhortation or technical information, as conveyed in the novel, are all side issues. 'The plain and direct purpose of the novel is to amuse by a succession of scenes painted from nature and by a thread of emotional narrative.' Saintsbury wrote somewhere that the great purpose of the novel is to 'enfist' the reader—from the French *empoigné*. If it be objected to Marie Corelli that few of her scenes are painted from nature, the retort might be that too many of the better sort of novels violate the more fundamental rule by failing to amuse or enfist. By that test she would be nearer to the ideal of fiction than are many of our realistic three-deckers, which may be painfully copied from nature, but which bore one tremendously."

MEXICO'S ARTISTIC REBIRTH

A "FIRE OF NEW IDEALS" is spreading through Mexico, and one would "have to go back to the days of the Italian Renaissance for a great prototype of what is happening." A group of young enthusiasts "have caught up ideals which have inflamed a people." Indeed, *The Survey Graphic* declares, "Just as Boccaccio, Leonardo, Galileo voiced the spirit of the Italian Renaissance, so do Rivera, Gamio, Vasconcelos, Atl, and others, though working in varied mediums, make articulate the promise of a new day in Mexico." An entire number of the magazine is devoted to Mexico and the promise it gives, especially in the field of art. There the guild spirit has developed, we are informed, and Mexico's leading mural painter, Diego Rivera, tells of his "syndicate" of artists. Says he:



Illustrations with this article by courtesy of "The Survey Graphic" (New York)

"AN AZTEC EMPEROR"

Accompanied by his creator, Manuel Centurión, Mexico's leading sculptor.

> "When I returned to my native Mexico almost three years ago, after fourteen years in Europe, I found the atmosphere of art fairly stagnant—almost inert. Many artists of merit, and a true genius or two, were working, but they were so separate in their aims that they were making no headway against the enormous indifference of the so-called cultured classes, who support only the kind of art they like, naturally—and needless to say they did not like anything that was being done around them by such painters as Adolfo Best-Maugard, Xavier Guerrero, or Clemente Orozco.
>
> "Conditions were therefore not altogether promising. The Post-Impressionist bloc held together very well, animated by hatred of all that came after their period. Various art schools enlisted the loyalty of earnest-minded students, bent on problems of style, mathematical proportion and sleek brushwork. Two or three painters of the old schools, unable to communicate their essential qualities to their pupils, were now painting mere reminiscences of themselves.
>
> "Adolfo Best-Maugard, having devoted ten years to the study of ancient Mexican design, had founded an entire system of painting and teaching upon it, and was beginning the work of organizing the art departments of the public schools throughout the Republic. Xavier Guerrero without ever leaving his native State in the north of Mexico, was already painting Indian designs in his native tradition.
>
> "But it was a prodigious quantity of life, of talent and energy going to waste among the younger painters. All, or nearly all of them, were revolutionists, members of various radical groups; all understood thoroughly the communistic principle as applied to government, to life, to economics. But they were still thrall to the idea that the artist is an entity distinct from the human world about him, mysteriously set apart from the community; I think they still regarded painting as a sort of priestly function."

So Rivera felt that "the time had come for the foundation of a syndicate of painters and sculptors," and he tells us:

> "To this end we joined forces. I had begun work on my encaustic mural, 'Creation,' in the amphitheater of the Preparatory School of the National University. There joined me in this work the young painters (whom I wish to name here as a matter of record) Alva, Charlot, Caero, Leal, and Reveueltas; these labored together in the true fraternal spirit, each man adapting his talents to the severe constructive discipline imposed by such a project. A little later, there came Siqueiros and de la Cueva, full of ardor, with fresh spirit and enthusiasm. Their painting was of no time nor mode nor epoch, they were as original as the early Italians, as modern as Picasso. Guerrero, already a developed personality, well understanding the office of painter, also came, with Merida and Amero.
>
> "These were the pioneers. The guild existed, but it had not taken final form. With the cooperation of José Vasconcelos, Minister of Education, we were under contract as a labor union to decorate the walls of the Preparatory School and the Ministry of Education building. We are laborers, but not mercenary ones. We work from ten to sixteen hours a day, with the privilege of working on Sundays if we like! for a wage that comes to about four pesos the square meter. When we are absent, excepting on sketching trips, we do not receive our pay. If I receive a little more than the others, it is because I paint more than the others, and also pay a helper, who mixes my plaster and prepares the walls.
>
> "On these terms and under these conditions, this syndicate is painting on the walls of these buildings a history of the Mexican people. Beginning with the mural, 'Creation,' in which I sought to portray in a figure which has been called symbolic (there is no abstraction in Mexican art, however!) all the essential ingredients of this race; from thence we have simply followed very faithfully all phases of Mexican life, through the conquest, to the present day, in their wars, their religions, their work, their festivals and their sufferings. We are at present painting the story of the ten years revolution just past.
>
> "Each artist is at liberty to paint on his own particular wall in his own way, obeying the general plan, but in no wise hampered as to style or technique other than the physical requirements of fresco painting. He is bound only in this: he must not interfere with the freedom of his brother artists and he must remember that he is a laborer subject to the rules of his syndicate. All are, then, free, but free as morally responsible members of a community."

Meanwhile, a very interesting system of art education has been introduced into the public schools. As *The Survey Graphic* explains:

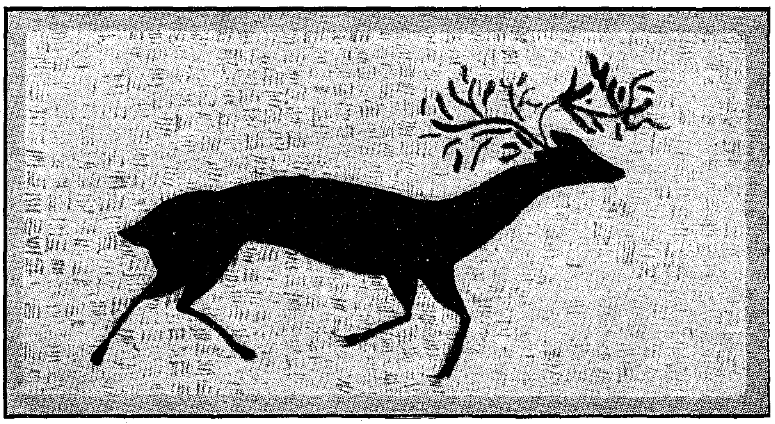
> "The system is founded on the principles of ancient Mexican design, revised and put into text-book form by Adolfo Best-Maugard, who originated the idea of teaching nature design to the Mexican children. Daring, freedom, harmony, self-possession mark the work of these children, who invent new combinations of the characteristic motifs of Aztec, Maya and Spanish design and arrive at an art expression of modern Mexico."

At least one Mexican artist, the sculptor Manuel Centurión, has attracted wide attention in the United States. There have been exhibitions of his works not only in New York but in San Francisco, where his "Last Effort" was purchased by the Golden Gate Park Museum. Writing in *El Universal Ilustrado* (Mexico City), José Corral Regan says of Centurión:

> "Like Mestrovic, he is devoted to powerful and robust figures, the incarnation of primitive force and the indomitable vigor of the ancient Aztec race. He is preeminently the sculptor of the race, the aboriginal Mexican. All of his strong and original personality is exprest in his admirable Aztec friezes which decorate the corners of the patios in the Ministry of Public Education in Mexico City."

"AMERICAN" AS SHE IS "SPOKE"

With a sly humor permitted to poets laureate, Dr. Robert Bridges has been replying to Mr. H. L. Mencken, who would persuade us that the English language is about to split in two, if, indeed, it has not already done so. As quoted by Virginia Pope, who interviewed him the other day for the New York *Times*, Dr. Bridges declares, "You have a brilliant author, Mr. Mencken, who says that a new American language is in the process of formation which will in time be distinct from the mother tongue. Yet I notice that he uses the very best of English!" Here the gray eyes twinkled, we are told, and Dr. Bridges continued, "In my judgment there will be no separation in the language spoken in the two countries." But now come reports that the Department of Commerce is about to issue a "glossary of business English for Americans advertising in England," implying that, in business, at least, the separation is both real and serious. So the Portland *Oregonian* remarks:



YOUNG MEXICO REMEMBERS OLDEST MEXICO

A school-boy's design showing how ancient Aztec and Maya motifs are given modern expression.

"If a glossary for use by Americans, why not logically another for Britishers in reverse situations? This is likely to follow quite as a matter of course, the result being education in the utility of tongues quite as practical as any that philologist might devise.

"Our Government explains that across the Atlantic, where the 'mother tongue' is presumably spoken, they have 'chemists' where we have druggists; that a dry-goods store is a 'drapery shop'; that suspenders are 'braces,' and so on. But whether we call a certain chemical compound wood alcohol or 'methylated spirit' and a popular circus-day commodity 'monkey nuts' or peanuts is a relatively small matter, so long as the exchange of sound literature goes on. We still seem to have no difficulty in reading the English editions of Hardy or Wells; Britishers subtly return the compliment by buying the works of American authors increasingly.

"Mr. Mencken's recently revised edition of his monumental testimonial to the capacity of a busy man for inconsequential minutiæ lists more than two hundred American terms and their English equivalents. There are 'cane' and 'stick,' 'bathrobe' and 'dressing-gown,' 'boardwalk' and 'promenade,' 'chicken-yard' and 'fowl-run,' 'gasoline' and 'petrol,' 'undershirt' and 'vest,' 'lumber' and 'deals' and 'molasses' and 'treacle' among many others. Medievally, as we now view it, there was in America a 'saloon,' which in Britain is still a 'public house'—to the disadvantage, we should be inclined to say, of the public which it misrepresents. Yet the list is unconvincing both as to the existence of a separate language or even of a dialectic variant of the parent tongue. Practically without exception the Briticisms here listed are fairly well understood by Americans; in but a few instances, as in the uses of the words 'cracker' and 'biscuit,' do they convey different meanings. But what does it signify that upon the substantial framework of a language that is mutually understood a paltry few hundred incidental deviations have been imposed?"

As *The Oregonian* reminds us, Dr. Bridges, despite his conviction that the "American language" is a mere bogey, proposes, nevertheless, a scheme for the collaboration of British and American philologists in an effort to keep the English language pure. The scheme has been suggested before, and we read:

"In a series of articles printed last fall (the British equivalent for which is 'autumn') in a New York newspaper, Dr. Robert Donald, former editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, suggested that America take the lead in the establishment of an institute for the standardization of the language. He observed that the 'risk which the English language runs of being split into two or more dialects is very real.' Not many close readers of the worth-while literature of the two countries will agree with him, but it is interesting to recall his concession that 'America is now the predominant partner in the republic of English speech.' Within its borders more white people use English as their every-day speech than there are white people in the British Empire. Dr. Donald includes Canada in the domain of America in recognition of the circumstance that very largely the same colloquialisms, the same local idioms and the same language of sports, travel and social life prevail. Native Englishmen do not find it easy to distinguish between the speech of Canadians and the people of the United States, notwithstanding that slight differences are apparent to Canadians on the one hand and to Americans south of the boundary on the other.

"Yet Dr. Donald is no more an advocate of a state-controlled language than is Dr. Bridges. He has praise for the work of the French Academy, but realizes as well as we do that there are differences in temperament between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin which would make an academy quite inexpedient and probably impossible for the matter in hand. He is sure that there would be less objection to the designation of a congress among men and women of letters and professors of language, the congress to delegate to a smaller body authority to draw up a working bases for linguistic agreement. He adds:

"'Besides being the predominant partner in English, both in regard to the spoken and the written word, America is the leader in reform. The new English is being fashioned in the western home of the English speakers. From America come innovations in style and in phrase, new idioms and corruptions and a multitude of new words which stir up the well of English undefiled. English is richer and stronger because of the originality and fertility of the American word-coiners. Their contributions have made the language more direct and pointed, terser and more masculine and businesslike. Their inventions have a captivating way with them which breaks down prejudices and wins popular acceptance.'"

Still, Dr. Bridges believes that "without a central court of appeals" where "a decision can be rendered on questions under discussion" we shall inevitably "remain at sea, hopelessly floundering in a vortex of amateurish opinions." As he recently told an interviewer, it is his conviction that "if facts and principles were clearly stated and thoroughly handled by experts, the impulse to seek higher ideals could be utilized and the appetite for them gratified."

THIS WEEK'S COVER—Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," which adorns The Literary Digest's cover this week, is now in the possession of Mr. H. E. Huntington, of San Marino, California. As the New York *Herald* observed when the picture was brought from London in 1921, "this painting, which is very generally considered the best of Gainsborough's works, is believed to be the portrait of a youthful scion of the house of Bottall, wealthy iron-founders of London. Its name is said to have come from the fact that it was painted by Gainsborough after a dispute with Sir Joshua Reynolds as to the value of making blue the predominant color in a portrait. From the family of the iron-founder the portrait passed into the possession of Prince George of Wales, who sold it to a famous beau of the period, John Nesbitt. It was acquired by Earl Grosvenor, who added it to his collection early in the last century."

PITY THE POOR THEATER!

MANAGERS, AUTHORS, ACTORS, directors, scenic artists, critics, and the public are all to blame for the theater's decline, thinks Richard Bennett, who chastizes each class in turn—the managers first. "Have you ever tried to interview a manager?—to talk seriously and earnestly on a subject that requires time and thought?—such as planning the presentation to the public of a play?" asks Bennett. "Try to do it, if you never have," he advises in *The Theater Magazine*, and predicts:

"You will find yourself confronted—if you have convinced the average intelligence of the army of office-boys and attendants that your business is deserving of the attention of the unusual intelligence which the manager is supposed to possess—by a harassed, worried, nervous man, who smokes cigars to quiet his upset system, whose attempts to heed you are frustrated by the intermittent ringing of the telephone at his elbow; who realizes, vaguely, perhaps, that you deserve several hours of his time to do the matter justice, but who can give you only a few minutes, and who finally bows you out, after entrusting you and your affairs to the hands of his assistants and to luck."

Having made his case against the managers thus briefly, Mr. Bennett turns upon the authors:

"It is the author who conceives the idea for the play, who is, so to speak, the first to be inspired, and if all went as it should in the process of a production, he should shout jubilantly, after the opening night's performance, that the audience had been presented with the same idea that had first dawned on him, that they had received it in the same garb, the same atmosphere, the same peculiar coloring of mood that had made him think it worthy of presentation, and that had goaded him into working on it through all the heart-breaking difficulties of giving it form, action and dialog. But how often does the author make this triumphant shout? Is it not the usual procedure rather, a procedure so usual that the theatrical profession has made it one of their standard jokes, for the author to proclaim to the world that his play has been ruined?—ruined by being rewritten, cut, miscast, misplayed, mismanaged mispress-agented, miseverythinged?"

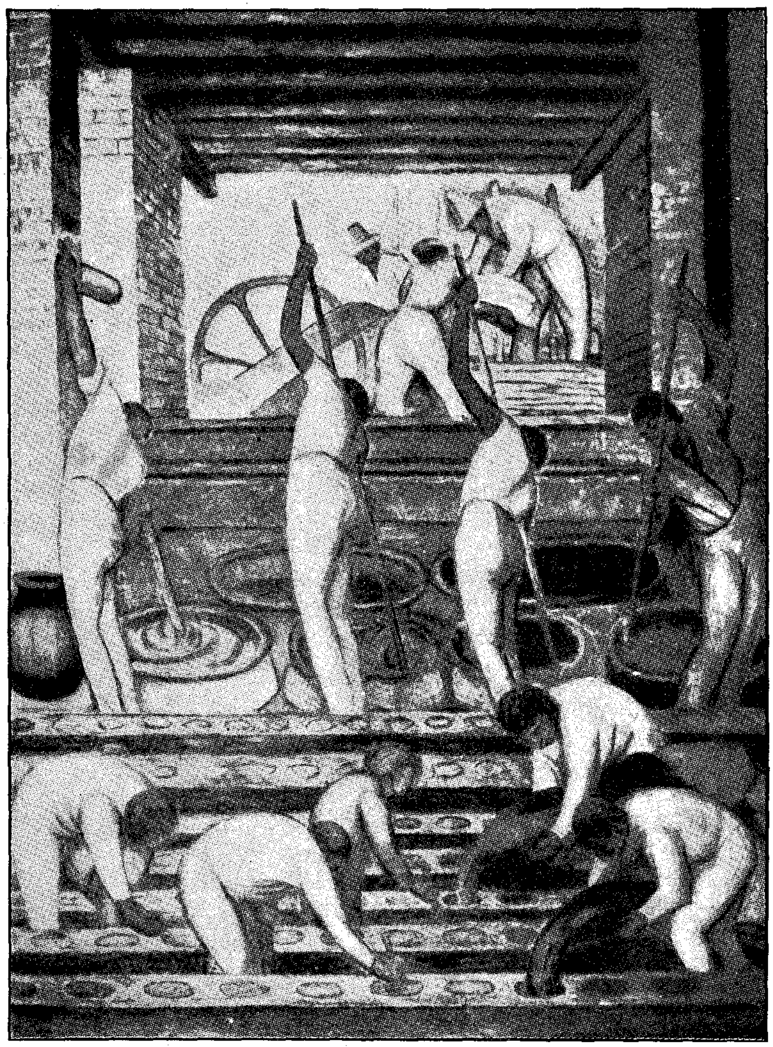
Naturally, this has anything but an exhilarating effect upon the actors, whose troubles were already numerous:

"The majority of every cast is dissatisfied and unhappy before rehearsals ever begin because they consider that they have not been allotted the quality of rôle that their talents warrant. Some minor players have failed to drive as good a bargain in the matter of salary as they had hoped to do, and are now just a bit peevish, and propose to act no better than the money involved urges them to act. There are few who do not grumble when their parts are cut. Nearly all want to inject into the play some lines or bits of business that enabled them to make a personal hit in some other play; they would like to make the same personal hit again, disregarding its inapplicability to the present case, and if the out-of-town opening or beginning of the metropolitan run does not instantly strike public approval, the manager and director sometimes are weak enough to allow the actors to have their own way in this respect. The personal hit is all-important in a deplorably large number of cases, tho not in all, thank the god of drama! Then there are actors, too, who debate the question of make-up. Should they let the audience recognize their priceless visages, or should they adopt a make-up, which tho appropriate to the play, is a complete disguise? There are tricks, too, which experienced actors play upon newcomers in the profession, tricks which enable the old hand to 'steal the scene.' The few, or if you will, many, sincere artists are hopelessly handicapped by the lack of cooperation, and are confronted by the choice of a mediocre performance, or a constant fight that uses up the energy which ought to be devoted to art."

Meanwhile, there are few good directors, Mr. Bennett complains, and sometimes there is more than one director to a play. If they disagree, "then lunacy results, the unfortunate author going mad first and the actors, stage managers, and electricians following in swift succession." Apparently the scenic artists escape, for there are seldom any scenic artists at hand when scenery is wanted; the usual method is—

"To go to Cain's store-house, take out the sets that were employed in the second act of 'The Rose of Beluchistan,' and the third act of some defunct opera company's production of 'The Tales of Hoffman,' repaint the worn-out spots, and use it as a drawing-room set for 'The Wrong Woman,' a new melodrama of to-day by Julius Bugflower."

Mr. Bennett next metes out punishment to the critics. "Is a critic's excuse for living the plea that he seeks to improve the theater? Then he should be instantly slaughtered," says Bennett, "for the theater is not improving." And this brings us to that last and worst offender, the public. "It is all your fault, public, all of it; the misbehavior of every agent all along the line from managers to critics, to actors, to authors is all due to you, for you could put a stop to it if you wished." However, Mr. Bennett has not lost faith in the public. Some day, so he believes, the public will restore to the theater the religious purpose it anciently had, and very soon it may again welcome the intellectual drama. For—



"METAL WORKERS," BY A MEXICAN PAINTER

A mural by Diego Rivera in the Ministry of Education Building, Mexico City.

"When the public, the real villain of all cosmic tragedies, awakens to what is expected of it by Mother Nature, the authors of plays entitled 'Plus Is Minus' will not be consulted—nor labor unions, nor ticket speculators, nor real-estate promoters!"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

RELIGION AS SCIENTIFIC AS SCIENCE

MANY HONEST MINDS have been bothered by the supposed uncertainty of religion as compared with the certainty of science, but now a Yale professor points out that one is just as provable as the other. What goes on in a life under the power of religion is a fact fully as much as that which happens in a test-tube under the influence of a chemical. One may take years and the other only a few minutes, but both are provable actualities. The saint can say with the scientist, "I know." The faith upon which our religion is founded, says Charles Allen Dinsmore, professor of Spiritual Interpretation of Literature in the Yale Divinity School, speaking to youth, is as bold, as rational, and as comprehensive as any scientific generalization, and it can prove its truth by its effects upon life. Let a man try it, and he will have an inner certitude of its truth, and say "I believe." And if he finds that his experience has been repeated in millions of other lives that have tried the same experiment, then he will exclaim, "We know." He will not know all about God, but he will know God to the extent that He comes into human experience, know Him as a reality because He produces real effects. "For surely virtues of highest worth are not nurtured on what is entirely illusion."

To Professor Dinsmore science is no more authoritative than religion, and he disagrees with the dogmatists in each sphere who attempt to belie the other. In "Religious Certitude in an Age of Science," a volume of three lectures which he delivered to the students of the University of North Carolina, and which is published by the University of North Carolina Press, he treats of the conflict between the critical intellect in man and that inner spirit which would believe and aspire and rest in certitude. He maintains that the word knowledge belongs to religion as well as science and that religious apprehension reaches nearer the heart of its object than scientific knowledge. There is this difference to be noted between scientific and religious knowledge, he says: a scientific experiment may be performed in an hour and its results demonstrated, but moral and spiritual truths require centuries for their vindication. Moreover, scientific knowledge is independent of the personal equation. "A murderer can perform a chemical experiment as well as a saint. Religion, on the other hand, is more personal. Its knowledge is conditional on character. Only the pure in heart can see God, only the unselfish and obedient can realize His love." Of course there are seasons of incertitude, when the clouds cover the sun or hide the stars; "God seems to forsake us and the walls of the Celestial City lose their luster." But, as if to counterbalance this, we find that religious knowledge is more intimate than scientific knowledge. The mathematician knows *about* his circles and angles; but the religious man knows the quality of that which he apprehends; he learns something of the nature of that which produces the emotion. "Thus religious apprehension reaches nearer the heart of its object than scientific knowledge." Speaking of the certitude of redemption through Christ, Professor Dinsmore writes:

> "The answer need not be theoretical. It is possible to put Him to the most searching test. For a month try to reproduce His mind, His purpose and disposition. Give His spirit sovereign control for four weeks, and what will be the result! At the end of that experiment you will be purer in heart, stronger in will, more sympathetic in feeling. You will also be persuaded that His spirit is not only redemptive, but is the most revolutionary power ever let loose in your life or in history. Practise this spirit for a lifetime and you will exclaim at the end: 'I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him.' Your ideas *about* Him may be very imperfect, but you will *know* Him and the quality of His manhood. The certitude of His redemptive power will reach to the very innermost sanctuary of your being. Horace Bushnell, one of the loftiest spiritual geniuses ever produced in this country, said after years of discipleship: 'I know Jesus Christ better than I know any man in Hartford.' If you will live intimately within the circle of His influence, you will both know Him better than you know your neighbor, and you will have a calm assurance that the light that is in Him is no will-o'-the-wisp exhaled from the swamps of human superstition, but issues from the central throne of Power."

However, a future existence, writes Professor Dinsmore, must be a matter of lofty faith, not of certitude. Jesus, he tells us, had little to say regarding the life hereafter. "He did not argue about it; He assumed it." It was His purpose to produce in men a certain quality of life which is independent of the flight of time. "Truth, righteousness, goodness, do not belong to the temporal order, and our Lord would have the spirit of man so incorporated into truth, goodness, righteousness, that it would be permeated with their vitality and radiance." This sort of life He called the "eternal life," because "it is unrelated to temporal standards; it is fed on the Unseen. One who lives the eternal life quite naturally assumes immortality, as an architect presupposes space when he projects a building." We believe, moreover, that the wages of sin is death, and we can not believe that the wages of virtue is dust. However,

> "Science can neither affirm nor deny immortality, but she has opened great spaces for this faith to live in. A man trained to our modern world-vision, gazing back over the long, toilsome, costly process from the fire mist up to man, and from primitive man to our present highly organized society, can not readily believe that he is contemplating the haphazard whirl of unintelligent forces, a riot of chance! Rather he detects an increasing purpose running through the ages, working toward man and the development of the race. Surely the unfolding purpose is prophetic of an outcome worthy of the process. If materialism is right, and humanity returns to the dust from whence it came, and the earth is at last only a burnt-out cinder; if the struggle of the ages, the prayers of the holy, the sacrifices of martyrs, the devotion of the brave, ultimate in dust and ashes, then we are put to 'permanent intellectual confusion.' The ages have toiled and brought forth nothing. The Eternal has blown a soap-bubble, and painted it with wondrous colors at awful cost of agony to the iridescent figures, and then allowed it to burst! The wisdom, the power, the sacrificial love revealed in the long and orderly upward movement create the expectation that the culmination will be worthy of the cost."

The theory of evolution gives another turn to the argument. From the lowest form of life, according to the theory, man has ascended, each day holding a promise for the morrow. And if life in its long upward journey has acquired locomotion, sense-perception, reason, consciousness, self-determination, a feeling of moral responsibility, then "it is not incredible that when it thirsts for immortality the craving is a prophecy that the desire will be satisfied." Summing up, Professor Dinsmore concludes:

> "The contrast between science and religion is not a contrast between knowledge and belief, but between two different kinds of knowledge. Religion can use the word 'know' as legitimately as science. When we become aware of ourselves we are aware of a Power not ourselves. By cooperating with this Power we can develop characters of moral strength and spiritual beauty. Virtue and its transforming energies we know as well as we know any scientific fact, even better, for we have the sure test of daily experience. Experience warrants us in affirming that God is the 'Power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness.' We take a step further. Power is an anthropomorphic term, and so is

personal spirit, but the latter is more significant; it represents higher worth. God can not be inferior to the highest symbol we use in interpreting Him. God can not be less than personal; He may be infinitely more. By faith, therefore, we think of Him as a living Spirit operating through the electric framework of the world. When we seek Him as the Father of our spirit in whom dwells all that we desire, we put this belief to the searching test of life. Thus, trusting and obeying, we meet with those responses which change faith into an assurance which often finds even the word 'know' too feeble to express the experience."

THE BOY'S RELIGION

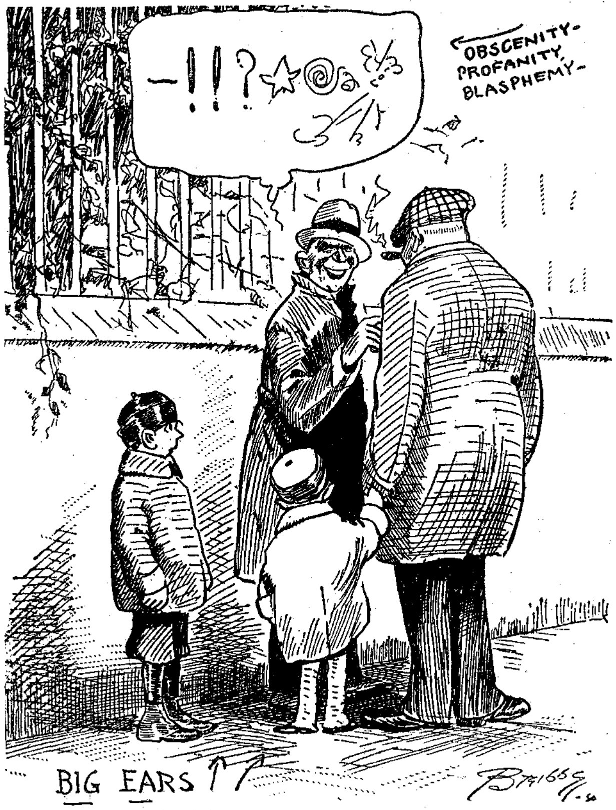
ORIGINAL SIN IN THE AVERAGE BOY is supposed to be more or less diluted by the waters of baptism, but he is not commonly looked upon as a philosopher trying to unravel the tangled skeins of existence and to institute an individual search for God and truth. But "Heaven lies about us in our infancy," and it may be more than a poetic fancy that the boy "beholds the light and whence it flows." When we come upon him in a moment of meditation he may be concerning himself with matters of profounder moment than "marbles and sich." For instance, a seventeen-year-old boy, who, we are told by the editors, is a pupil in a well-known secondary school, feels it incumbent upon himself to set down in *The Atlantic Monthly* his own ideas of religion and to bespeak a better understanding of the boy's view-point on this vital subject. Personally, he says, religion means no more to him than to thousands of boys just like him, and as he believes that his ideas are representative of a large group of boys, he may be taken as an interpreter of youth to an age that has largely devoted itself to finding fault with the youngsters. Most boys, he writes, hate to show their feelings on religion. It embarrasses them to talk about it. They will discuss football, baseball, politics, or camping, but if the talk turns on religion "they retire within themselves, fortified by an adamant barrier of reserve." It may be that they are afraid of being laughed at or of being thought prudish, but it is an unjust conclusion to think that, because of his silence on the subject, the boy utterly ignores religion, except when he goes to church, and that he has no personal feelings on the subject. Here, says this young philosopher, is the secret:

"Deep within himself a boy may have a strong and fine religious sense. He may be just as truly religious in his own way as the minister is in his, but he shrinks from the thought of exposing it. His religion is his, and his alone. He is unwilling to share or display it, but he treasures it nevertheless. He merely lacks the outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace. To a boy, all religious manifestation 'goes against the grain.' The minister in clerical clothes could not sound the depths of a boy's religion as well as a minister in flannel shirt and overalls. A boy dislikes all the visible trappings of faith. Again, why? I can answer only that it is part of a boy's nature, which no one can explain—a temporary feeling perhaps, but very intense."

Boys don't particularly enjoy going to church, says this one; not because of any innate fault of the church, but because they have outgrown the thrills of the story of David and Goliath and have not yet bridged the gap between childhood and maturity sufficiently to enjoy the serene faith of older people. They are in a "state of religious adolescence." They have not forgotten the rudiments of religion and right living. The young writer proceeds:

"I once asked a fellow if he said any prayers at night. He told me that since he had stopt saying 'Now I lay me,' he had substituted no other prayer, realizing that God in His goodness knew better than he did what was best for him, and would provide. Another boy of sixteen once told me his own daily prayer, which I know came from his heart. It was: 'O God, help me to be this day in every way a man; to govern my thoughts and actions according to the highest standards of unselfish manhood; to do nothing of which I should be ashamed to have those dear to me know; and to ever keep before my eyes the goal of a life of service, and of fitness to serve.' Surely this is more to a boy's taste than that which few boys desire, 'to live a godly, righteous, and sober life.' Still another boy, condensing his prayer in favorable contrast to the long-winded minister, told me these few words, his daily message to his Creator: 'Dear God from Whom all blessings flow, I trust in Thee; Thy power I know.' That is faith."

It is difficult, we are told, for a boy to realize that he can get as much from going to church as from taking a walk or ride in the hills, or in some other place where he can be alone and think things out for himself. To the boy it seems that in loving nature he can come closer to God, tho at the same time he realizes that if he had not gone to church he wouldn't know enough about God to think that he could get closer to Him by taking a walk in the country. A boy doesn't always believe all that he hears in church, "but nature's interpretation of God is never disturbing to him." Said one of what he heard in church, "I try to remember only what seems good to me, and let the rest go." But, of course, says this seventeen-year-old interpreter, "if that boy had never gone to church, he wouldn't be able to discriminate between 'what seems good' and 'the rest.'" Differences in theological upbringing are of small concern to the boy. He has friends going to other colleges, where they have different colors and different yells, but where the end in view is the same, and differences in denomination are regarded in much the same light. The surroundings are different, but all have the same end in view. So, philosophizes this schoolboy:



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WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

—Briggs in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

"After all, what is the greatest thing we boys can hope to achieve in this life? It is to live so that at the end of our lives we may confidently say that we have 'fought a good fight,' and that the world was in some way, no matter how small, improved by our having lived in it. Pudd'nhead Wilson said 'It is a noble thing to do right.' If we can do right—not always, for that is too much to expect—but if we can always try to do right, we shall have no pangs of regret when the time comes for us to sum up our lives, and see what we have done, and what we have left undone. At present we boys are being taught so that we may live rightly when we become men, and it is because religion helps us to do what is right that we are given religious instruction.

"If, then, we seem to our elders to be lacking in appreciation of the value of religion, I would respectfully beg them to realize what I have tried to explain: that a boy's real religion is deeply personal, and that he doesn't like to show it. I believe that I am speaking for a large group of boys of boarding-school age when I say that at heart we mean to do what is right. We may put buttons in the collection-plate, or occasionally take the name of the Lord in vain. But at heart we have our finer feelings, our personal religions; and when the time comes for us to bear the torch, we shall not fail."

PROHIBITION NO LONGER A JOKE

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA has been the jest of the nations and the joke of many transients on our shores who have, as we are sometimes reminded, mistaken a few empty flagons as signs of a tidal wave of drinking. Latterly, however, the subject has been engrossing more serious attention on the part of our friends abroad, and it is not long since some British officials and ex-officials returned to their own shores as pronounced in favor of Prohibition and as certain of its efficacy as formerly others were emphatic in disapproval of it and sure that it was practically a dead letter in our statutes. Another who does not jest at "dry America," and is in no doubt as to its value, is S. K. Ratcliffe, who says he is no missionary, and has never written a teetotal article or made a teetotal speech. Mr. Ratcliffe is a lecturer, well known in both England and America, and a former editorial representative in America of the Manchester *Guardian*. For ten years he has gone up and down the United States, speaking in hundreds of cities. On his last return to England he was convinced of certain things which he set down for the London *Daily News* and which are republished in the London *International Record:*

> "1. That the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which National Prohibition was established in 1920, stands and can not be repealed.
>
> "2. That the American people, tho they may modify the strictness of enforcement, will not allow it to become a dead letter, as certain other Constitutional amendments have become.
>
> "3. That the social and economic results of National Prohibition are extraordinary, and, so far as they go, convincing.
>
> "4. And that, by reason of them, and of the mental make-up of Anglo-Saxon America, the Western Continent, from the Mexican border to the Arctic seas (i. e., including British Canada) will adhere to the exclusion of intoxicating liquors as a settled social policy.
>
> "I come now to the grounds of belief I have ventured to affirm dogmatically as to the permanence of National Prohibition.
>
> "First, there is the constitutional fact. Prohibition is written into the organic law of the Union. No political leader does or will suggest that the Amendment can be repealed. I have put the point to scores of public men in every region; not one has hinted at the possibility. The wets themselves, knowing the fact, do not ask for Constitutional repeal. They attack the Volstead Enforcement law. Their idealist slogan is 'Light wines and beer now; the saloon never.' The saloon being, as every one knows, dead and damned. And the drys retort, 'Where, then, will beer be sold?'
>
> "Secondly, there are the socio-economic forces behind Prohibition. The employment class, which rules America, is for it. The banks, the courts, the relief societies, the social workers tell their story, in statistics and otherwise. Organized labor, despite the occasional outbursts of Mr. Gompers, has not opposed. The Protestant churches are immovable. And any one who thinks the women's vote to be alterable, or who imagines that the delightfully named Molly Pitcher Clubs, composed of anti-dry, well-to-do-women, are going to moisten the mass, may be advised to seek the companionship of Mr. G. K. Chesterton.
>
> "Thirdly, there is public opinion in its geographical distribution. Enforcement is a problem, a terrific problem, of the great centers, and mainly the coast cities. The South is dry because of the negro. The rural West is dry, and no one dreams it can ever be otherwise. From the Mississippi to the Rockies it is not even an issue. The enormous small-town vote is secure. 'Prohibition,' said a wise American the other day, 'is the policy of Main Street, and America lives on Main Street.'"

Prejudiced against it when he came here on his visit last year, ex-Prime Minister Lloyd George returned to England a convert. In a recent address before the Free Church Congress at Brighton he uttered his astonishment that a House of Commons with a Labor and Liberal majority of eighty should have voted down the Welsh Local Veto Bill, "designed to deal with one of the most terrible social evils that can afflict a people." Speaking of his observations of Prohibition in the United States, he said, as we quote him from *The International Record:*

> "I went there with the usual European prejudice against it, hearing that it was demoralizing America, and that there was more liquor than ever. It is not true, not in the least. There are some men who get it, but, thank God, it is very bad. Some of them have been poisoned already, and others are getting frightened for fear it will be their turn next. But that generation will disappear. The vast majority are not drinking. Driving through a town, I said: 'That is a very fine building.' They said: 'Yes, that is an old distillery.' I said: 'I suppose it is empty.' 'No,' they said: 'It is full of woolen goods.' I drove along again and said: 'What is that?' The reply was: 'That is another.' 'Empty?' 'No, motor-cars for workmen.'"

Speaking of further improvements brought about by Prohibition, Mr. Lloyd George noted that "the jail-keepers were the only unemployed class in America, while the children never had such a time since the days of Eden."

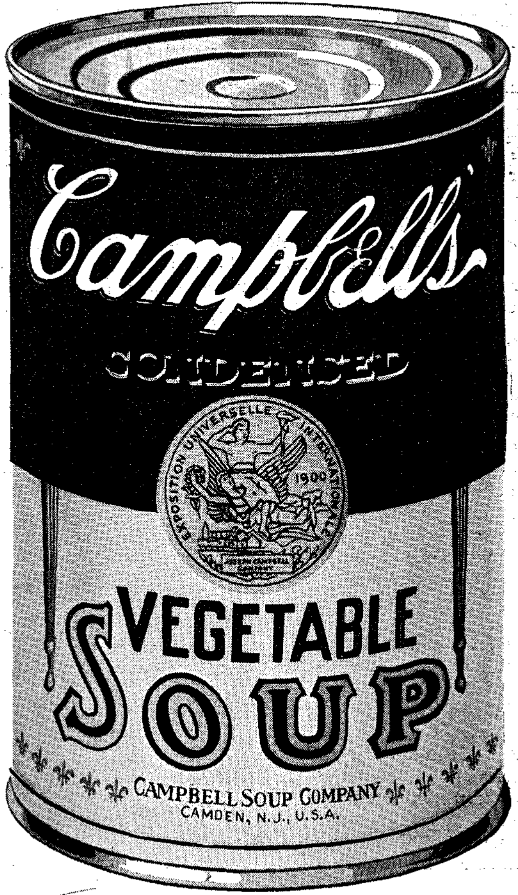
CIVILIZATION NOT DECADENT

OUR MOST CHEERFUL OPTIMISTS are not infrequently those whose span of life is nearly passed. Secure in experience and a long retrospect, their faith in humanity remains unimpaired. Among them is Anatole France, famous French author and member of the French Academy. His fourscore years as an observer of humanity convince him that civilization is not near the breaking-point, as so many believe, and that there is yet no sign of decadence. In an article in *Les Annales*, translated in *Public Opinion* (London), he writes:

> "For my part I see no sign of decline in humanity. It is in vain that I hear decadence spoken of. I do not believe it. I believe that the evolution of humanity is extremely slow, and that the changes occurring in our customs from one century to another are, if carefully examined, less important than is imagined. But they are distinctly apparent to us, whereas we pass unnoticed the innumerable resemblances we share with our parents.
>
> "The progress of the world is slow. The genius of imitation is strong in man. He invents very little. There is, in psychology as in physics, a law of gravity that attaches us to the old soil.
>
> "Théophile Gautier, who was a philosopher in his way, with something in his wisdom, pointed out, not without a certain sadness, that man has not even succeeded in inventing an eighth deadly sin.
>
> "As I walked in the street this morning I saw a house in process of building and masons heaving up stones like the slaves of Thebes and Nineveh. I saw a bride, a bridegroom and their guests coming out of church on their way to their wedding-breakfast; they accomplished as a matter of course the many secular rites. I met a poet who recited to me his verses, which he thought immortal; and in the meantime riders passed wearing a casque, the helmet of the legionaries and of the hoplites, the brass helmet of the Homeric warriors, from which still hung, to terrify the enemy, the moving mane that so frightened the child Astyanax in the arms of his nurse. These riders were 'Gardes Republicains.'
>
> "Watching them, and thinking too, that the Paris bakers still baked their bread in ovens as in Abraham's time, I whispered the word of the Book, '*There is nothing new under the sun.*' And I was no longer surprized at being subject to civil laws which were already old when Cæsar Justinian compiled them into a venerable whole."

Money can't buy finer vegetables!

They make it
a meal!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CONDENSED
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VEGETABLE
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
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Better vegetables don't grow.

If they did, they would be used in Campbell's Vegetable Soup.

To make good vegetable soup, the vegetables *must* be good!

We are constantly at work on our own great farms to produce more perfect, better tasting, more nutritious vegetables.

We search the markets of the entire country for the finest produce.

No effort, no expense is too great. For "every single can contains our business reputation."

Fifteen tempting vegetables are blended in this hearty and delicious soup. Broth of fine beef, cereals that are rich in nourishment, dainty herbs and seasoning!

Can't you just taste it!

Luncheon **Dinner** **Supper**

21 kinds
12 cents a can

Snappy work and sparkling play
Come from eating soup each day.
Campbell's make me feel so fine
I can hardly wait for mine!

Campbell's SOUPS
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

INSPIRATION from mere news dispatches is rare, and inspiration from mere advertisements still more so; yet it was a news dispatch that suggested a poem by Edward Van Zile in the New York *Times*, and it was from advertisements that Marie Emilie Gilchrist gained hints for two poems in *Contemporary Verse*. We reprint:

NIGHTINGALES

"The British Broadcasting Company is planning an attempt to radio the song of the nightingale in its native haunts."—*Cable Dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune.*

By Edward Van Zile

O shade of Shelley, have you heard that Spring
Smiles on the earth and that the souls which sing,
Poet or bird, a bard or nightingale,
Are tuned to song that minstrelsy prevail?

And do you know that now, from sea to sea,
Across the continents, and where'er there be
An ear that listens, shall be heard at times,
The bird you hymned and your immortal rhymes?

Such wonders come, as years sink into years!
A song is sung, and, lo, a whole world hears!
You live again who feared your light would fail—
Your song is ours and ours your nightingale.

POEMS

By Marie Emilie Gilchrist

Housekeeper Wanted—Motherly woman to look after three children.

She has her freedom now to marry him,
I have our children and a home to make
To help them to forget the things they've known:
The kind of home I had when I was small
With goodbye hugs when I went off to school,
And cookies baked on rainy afternoons,
And parties that we asked our playmates to. . . .
How can I give them that? It takes a woman
To make a home. I thought all women knew
What children needed; but she never cared
For anything but her own vanity.
Not all the love I gave her woke in her
An answering flame to warm this home of ours. . .
Home? That needs a woman you can trust!
She wants him now because her beauty holds him;
I know how long that lasts. . . . My God, I know!
And little Judy has her mother's eyes. . . .
How can I teach them to forget their mother?

Experienced woman wants position as housekeeper.

She was the last of mine that needed me
And all her things are put in order now—
Her husband's folks are going to do the rest.
There's Brother's family that I helped to raise,
They're married now and living far apart.
I'm forty-eight and ever since a child
There's been some one of mine that needed me
To fill a place that death or illness made.
I used to think perhaps that I might marry,
Folks said, "You'll make some man a right smart wife,"
And I was pretty too, when I was young.
But somehow I have never felt left out;
There's been so many homes I had a share in
And births I watched and aging folks I tended
And children's clothes I helped to make and mend.
I know—down in my heart—it's not the same,
But I was never one that cried and clung.
And now that I am free to stop and think
And plan a little for myself alone,
I feel that there is still a place for me
In strangers' homes perhaps, and something new—
Surprises maybe, hidden and forgot
Because I couldn't look for them before.
That may be foolish in a woman grown
But somehow that's the way I've always felt—
Like waking early on a sunny morning.

IN a hundred exquisite pastels, Glenn Henshaw has interpreted the transforming effect of twilight upon city streets, and now, in a poem contributed to *Harper's*, Ben Ray Redman touches the same theme:

OLD ENCHANTMENT

By Ben Ray Redman

Twilight plays poet to the city street,
Working strange magic in a misty tide;
Slipping up alleys on unhurried feet,
Where common shapes that day has petrified
Struggle to life, as though some spirit tried.
Deep in the stone and steel, for one hushed hour,
To shake the cerements of death aside
At summons of an old enchanter's power.
Black in the shadows voiceless monsters cower,
And sprawling things are partially descried;
Vague battlements and massive turrets lower,
Romantic facts that sunlight had denied;
Tall phantoms stalk in mystery and pride
And unseen armies pass in still retreat. . .
While, working magic in a misty tide,
Twilight plays poet to the city street.

THO sometimes with an unorthodox ring, the religious note recurs often in contemporary poetry. For example, *Scribner's* brings us these unorthodox but, nevertheless, religious verses:

THE PRISON

By Louis Dodge

A prison, strangely fashioned,
They built and locked me in;
I heard their cries impassioned—
"You shall be saved from sin!"

And though my hands kept beating
And through the night I cried,
They turned from my entreating
And all my prayers denied.

"Our God is yours," they told me,
"To answer every need";
And bars remained to hold me—
The prison called a creed.

But oh, at last I found me
Outside their prison bars,
The boundless world around me,
Above, the steadfast stars.

And now a ceaseless singing
Stirs in the heart of me,
And gifts my hands are bringing
To God, who set me free.

To *The Atlantic Monthly* we are indebted for the following verses:

SILENCE

By Marie Blake

She whom I seek?
One lovelier than beauty,
Rarer than rapture, muted as a sigh,
Timid as spray that flees from falling water,
Hushed as the moon that dreams along the sky.
She can be startled by a tired petal
Drifting in perfume to its lovely sleep,
She will draw back if snowflakes clash in falling,
Or stately tides turn, chanting, to the deep.
All quiet things find sanctuary with her,
Night, and the clouds, the cedars' ancient hush,
Lost lakes that sleep forgotten in the moonlight,
Hilltops that hoard the sunset's fading flush.
Silence her name is, and the limpid cadence
Echoes the chiming music of her eyes,
Silence, whose touch is comforting as shadow,
Silence, whose look is starry as the skies.
When she is near, rapt memories come floating
Like silver moths across a summer dusk,
While down the wind there stirs a far-off fragrance
Of mignonette and rosemary and musk.
Only with her will you hear long-stilled voices,
Tender with love and crowning with sweet praise,
Or catch the rolling drums that beat to duty
Through anguished nights, or dull but dauntless days.
Only with her there moves that sister shadow,
Friendly yet strange, familiar yet unknown,
Whose eyes you seek in troubled contemplation,
Till, faltering, you know them for your own!

So keep I watch for her, my best companion,
Where, on the roads of time, she wanders by:
Timid as spray that flees from falling water,
Hushed as the moon that dreams along the sky

FROM *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* (Chicago) we select the wholly novel lines:

MAY-DAY AT SEA

By John F. Finerty

How do you know that May has come,
You long sea-lanes of crested blue?
For you no lark has ever sung,
No hawthorn burst its bud for you.

But sure as ever hawthorn lane,
Or field where happy lark has sung,
Has quickened through soft April rain
To flower beneath the warm May sun,

Your hidden gardens of the sea
Have heard the secret call of May,
And decked their lapis-lazuli
With crests as white as hawthorn spray

THO didactic poetry lacks always a certain glow, it may have its charm, nevertheless, as is evident in this sonnet from *The Villager* (Katonah, N. Y.):

SOURCE

By Leigh Mitchell Hodges

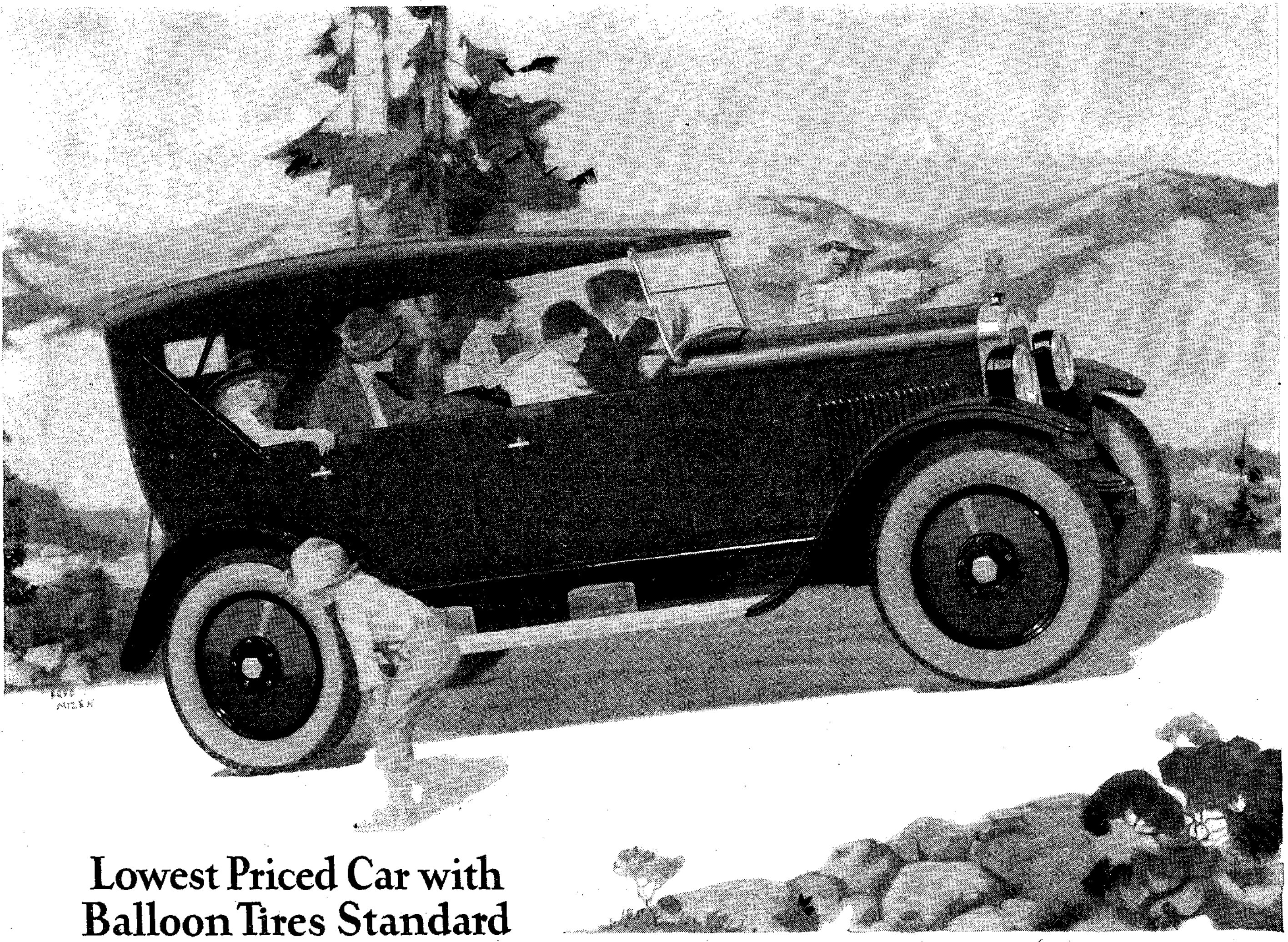
Those pyramids; those domes and spires and towers;
All massive ruins, and all fragile things—
Phoenician glass, Etruscan rare-wrought rings;
Frescoes embalming Death's and Beauty's powers;
These myriad wheels that make a jest of time
By multiplying hands and shaming feet;
Steel steeds below, winged men above, more fleet
Than aught but light or sound; steel frames that climb
To touch the stars with trade; steel fish that swim
Full fifty fathoms deep; steel whales afloat
With thousands in their maws,—for every whim
Of sated sense an instant antidote—
Mammoth unleashed and mite to mote refined
Are dust of thought: "all matter is dead mind."

IN the *Step Ladder* (Chicago) we find among other attractive things this address:

TO A CAGED CANARY

By Cotton Noe

Little poet, in your cage,
Whence this rapt religious rage?
Are you living in the past?
Worshipful enthusiast,
Dreaming of ancestral days?
How have you the heart to praise
God in such a shower of prayer,
Scattering song-pearls everywhere?
It has been three hundred years
Since those brutal buccaneers
Sold you for the lust of gold.
Has your heart not yet grown cold?
Happy reincarnate soul,
Have you not one note of dole?
Only praise and joy of song?
Naught of all the hurt and wrong?
Little bird, does it suffice
That you once knew paradise?



Lowest Priced Car with Balloon Tires Standard

An Artistic Triumph!

The blue ribbon goes to the new Overland Blue Bird—a picture to the eye and a joy on the road—a big, big prize at the price.

Spirit and sparkle—beauty and style—a car in harmony with good taste and good times. A happy car for happy people—built for happy days!

Distinction lives in every line and curve of the Blue Bird. Different with a difference people seek. A longer, bigger, roomier body done in rich Peacock Blue—smartened with a nickeled radiator and outside door handles. Genuine *Fisk balloon cord tires!*

Robust power under the throttle. A touch, and away you go—off like a streak! Riding always in relaxed comfort—with *patented* Triplex Springs and the cushioned tread of *balloon tires* simply smoothing away the miles.

Looks—action—reliability—economy—every benefit you want in a car, the new Overland Blue Bird gives you! A big, big prize at the price. See it!

Chassis $395, Touring $495, Roadster $495, Coupe-Sedan $655, Sedan $795, Spad Commercial Car $523; all prices f. o. b. Toledo. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

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$725 *f.o.b. Toledo* *$25 extra for disc wheels*

No additional cost for these extra features: Fisk balloon cord tires. Nickeled radiator, headlamp rims, scuff plates, windshield stanchions, outside door handles. Blue-black top and durable long-grain Spanish upholstery.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

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1893
The Gas House District Leader.

1912
The Head of Tammany Hall.

1924
Controlling the State, a national figure.

THREE DECADES IN THE LIFE OF CHARLES F. MURPHY

"SILENT CHARLIE," THE MAYOR MAKER

A HUSKY YOUNG SHIP CALKER, a "semi-pro" baseball catcher, a street-car driver, a powerful oarsman, a saloon-keeper, and then a rising young politician, Charles Francis Murphy made himself boss of one of the world's greatest cities, and held the job for twenty-two years. His sudden death, a few days ago, at the height of his power, left thousands of humble people and hundreds of prominent personages sincerely mourning a real friend, who had never broken a promise. It also, points out the press, left the enigma of American politics just as unsolvable as ever.

The almost perfect type, many papers called him, of the political boss. Such a boss is generally supposed to be a typical product of American government, by historians who doubtless have not thought of Hugh Capet, the Paris butcher, or Lorenzo dei Medici, the Florentine wool merchant, as having been much the same sort of man. If the ways by which men rise to power are the most important feature in the study of a democracy, then the road which Charlie Murphy traveled to be chief of Tammany Hall and to be the "uncrowned king" of New York City constitutes a vital study in government. Judged thus, he is not, say acute observers, just one man, but a portent of modern democracy.

"What is Tammany Hall?" jeeringly asked an opponent at a political convention back in the eighties. "This," replied one of the society's orators, indicating "Honest John" Kelly, then boss, "this—and a brick building on Fourteenth Street."

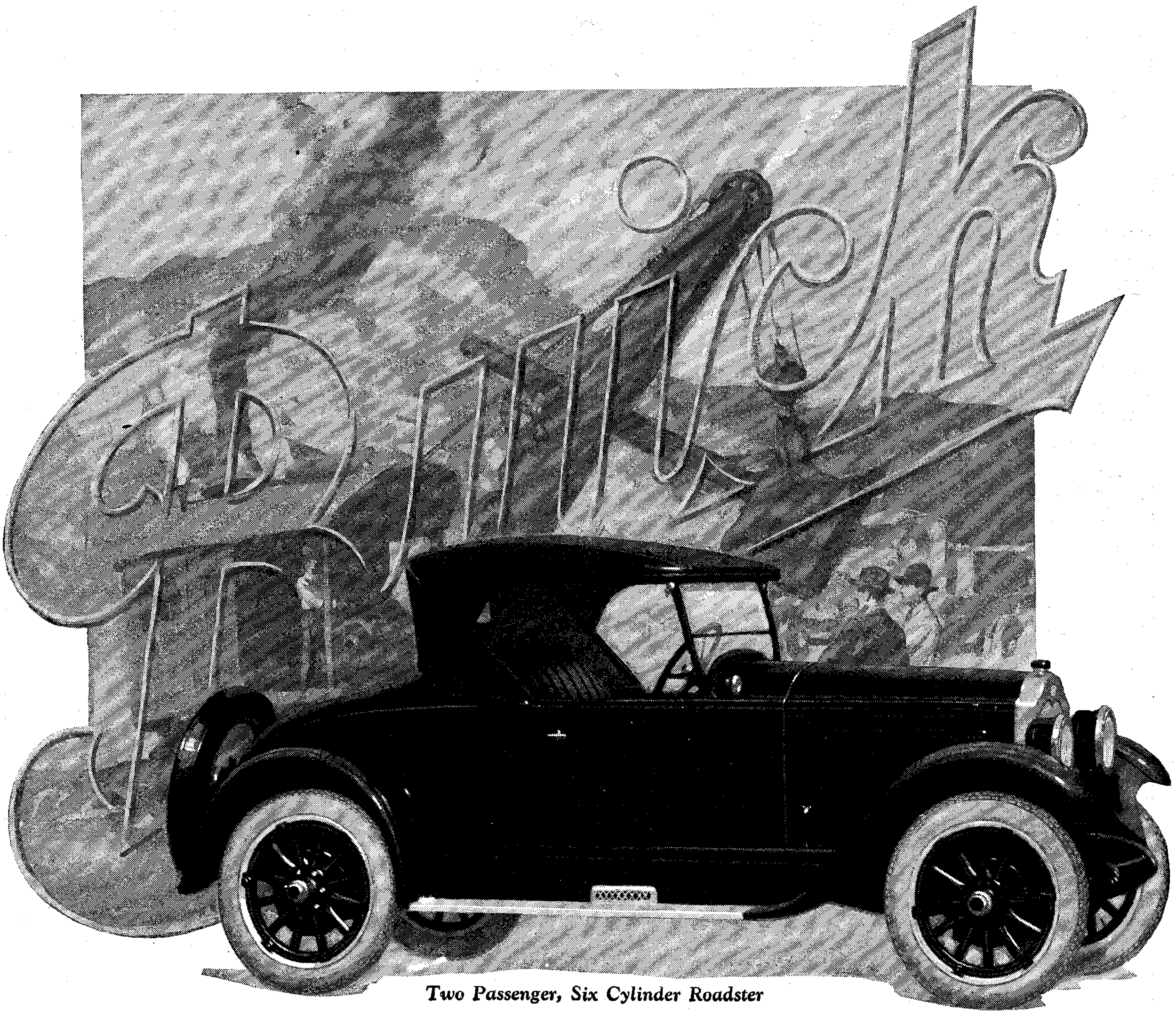
If this was true of John Kelly, it was even truer of Charles F. Murphy, whom it fitted "up to the very hour of his death," declared the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. Holding no formal elective office save that of district leader, he yet dominated the society, most critics agree, as it had never been dominated by Aaron Burr, Tweed, Kelly or Croker, and a glance at Tammany's recent achievements, they further point out, shows a steady rise in the character of the men it has backed for political office during the last ten years.

Dying, Murphy left one of his protégés as Governor of the State, and another as Senator, not to mention innumerable judges and State and Federal officials for whose political careers he was responsible. Says the New York *American*, so often his outspoken enemy, "he undoubtedly

MILESTONES IN THE LIFE OF THE BOSS, "C. F."

HERE ARE THE VITAL DATES as collected by New York newspapers of a career which is said to be typical of America's greatest political bosses.

1858—Born June 20 in an East Side tenement, near First Avenue.
1864—Entered public and later attended the parochial schools.
1872—At fourteen went to work in Roach's shipyard, as a calker.
1875—Commenced driving a cross-town horse-car on Fourteenth Street.
1876—Organizer, catcher and captain of the Gas House "Sylvans."
1877—Triumphant season in baseball, rowing and horse-cars.
1879—Opened a little saloon in the "Gas House" near the river.
1882—"Run independent" against Tammany Hall and won.
1888—Expanded into four flourishing saloons.
1892—Elected leader of 18th Assembly District—the Gas House, on the dying wish of his leader and pal, Senator Hagan.
1897—Appointed Dock Commissioner for four years by Mayor Van Wyck.
1901—His brother and two political lieutenants organized the New York Contracting and Trucking Company.
1902—Elected by Tammany Executive Committee to the place held by Richard Croker as Democratic boss of New York.
1903—Elected George B. McClellan, his first Mayor.
1906—Trucking company made $6,000,000 contract with New Haven Railroad, for excavating and filling Casanova Freight Yards, and a big contract for excavating Pennsylvania Station.
1910—Elected John A. Dix, first Democratic governor under his régime.
1923—Defeated William Randolph Hearst for complete control of the New York State Democratic party.
1924—April 25, died, leaving a Democratic Mayor, Governor and Senator, and a strong contender for the Presidency.



Two Passenger, Six Cylinder Roadster

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Gentlemen:

The new 1924 model Buick car I purchased from you has given entire satisfaction in every respect. In particular I wish to say that the action of the four wheel brakes has proven a wonderful success. Before purchasing the car I talked with several mechanical engineers who told me that the principle of the four wheel brakes was mechanically correct. The addition of two more brakes to the car does not stop it with a jerk any more than the addition of two cylinders to the engine causes the car to jerk ahead.

Verne L. Ketchum,
Portland, Ore.

MERE mention of the name Buick brings to mind a thoroughly trustworthy motor car—a car that everyone respects—a car for which everyone has a favorable word. This unique condition is the cumulative result of twenty years of dependable and satisfying Buick performance. Year after year each succeeding Buick model has made good. That is why Buick is now well on its way towards the manufacture of its two-millionth motor car.

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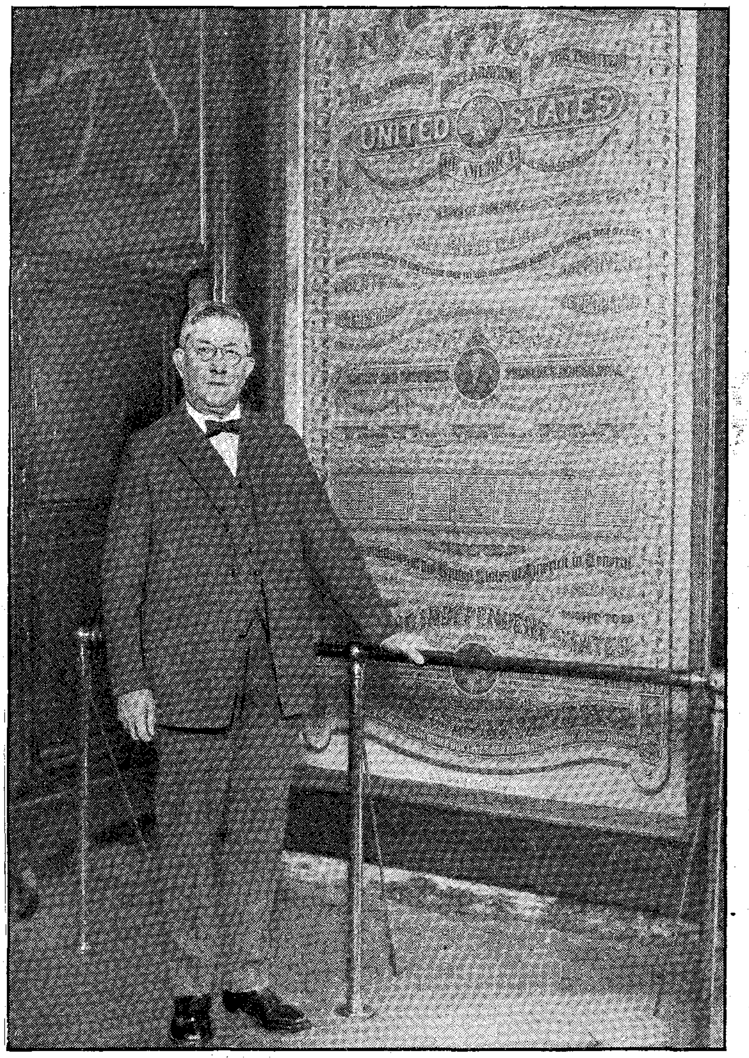
sent more men to the lower House of Congress than any 'boss' who ever lived." Difficult as it is to divorce Mr. Murphy from the organization he controlled, it would be hard to see which was more responsible for the following record of achievement, namely: four Democratic governorships in New York State since 1910, and five Democratic mayors since 1903. In other words, only one man, John Purroy Mitchel, ever defeated him for the mayoralty, since Murphy became boss of the city. The full irony of fate lies in the fact, as pointed out in the article on the Tammany chief last week, that within a few weeks there is to start in New York a Democratic convention which might possibly have crowned Murphy's whole career with the nomination of his protégé, Al Smith, for President.



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IN THE LAIR OF THE TIGER

A scene in Tammany Hall: On Mr. Murphy's right is the famous iron safe, on his left is the Declaration of Independence, and over his head is a picture of the Tammany tiger. The British Premier's historical title is First Lord of the Treasury. A Tammany boss is usually treasurer.

The Gas House District, on New York's East Side, was the scene of this remarkable Warwick's rise, and it was in a stately brownstone house only a few blocks from it that he finally died. This humble district, dotted with huge gas tanks from which it takes its name, and edged along the river front with shipyards and lumberyards, has been famous in song and story. It was here the Irish immigrants to New York in the fifties thronged, and it is from here that many famous political leaders have come, as well as leaders of the bar, prominent professional men of all kinds, captains of industry, noted prize-fighters, soldiers of fortune, and strong men. And it is here, scattered among their more humble neighbors, that there still live judges, commissioners, and men prominent in civic life who remain loyal to the "sidewalks of New York." Against a background of fierce upward struggle, tempered with a warm-hearted sympathy for the troubles of your neighbors, is to be read the absorbing tale of Charles F. Murphy's rise, as it appears in the New York *World:*

> He was the second son of a family of eight, sired by Dennis Murphy, an Irishman, from whom Charles inherited much of his sturdy build and stamina.
>
> The future boss was born in 1858. He went to public school until fourteen, and then went to work in Roach's shipyard at Ninth Street and the East River, with the idea of becoming a calker.
>
> There he began to develop his characteristics of leadership. The work was rough and so were his fellow workers. The work gave young Murphy muscle and sinew, of which his fellows soon learned.
>
> In two years he was the leader of the youngsters around the shipyard, not only through brute force but because he excelled them all in swimming, foot races and other athletic contests in the vacant lots and along the waterfront of the East Side.
>
> At seventeen Murphy displayed his first genius at organizing in the creation of the Sylvan Social Club, composed of boys of the neighborhood from fifteen to twenty, and made himself leader. That was his first political step upward, for that society became the nucleus of the Tammany organization in the Eighteenth District.
>
> The Sylvan Social Club gave much time to athletic contests, in which Murphy excelled. Within that club Murphy organized an amateur baseball team called the Senators, of which he was catcher, captain and the best player. The team vanquished all local opponents and made a victorious tour up-State.
>
> Murphy received offers from professional clubs, but turned them down. Crowds of 5,000 and 10,000 sometimes gathered at East Side vacant lots on Sundays to watch the Senators play, usually for a stake of $100 a side. For many years the trophies of that team were exhibited in Murphy's old saloon, the Senate, at Twentieth Street and Second Avenue.
>
> Transit is no new element in Tammany politics. In those days Tammany was as vitally interested in the horse-drawn street-cars as it is to-day in the five-cent fare and the contracts and control of subways. So it came to pass that the energetic young organizer in the Eighteenth District got a job on the front platform of a Blue Line car. It ran from Twenty-third Street ferry down Avenue A to Eighteenth Street, across to Broadway, and then by way of Fourteenth Street to the Hoboken ferry.
>
> A brother, John Murphy, who was to become a councilman, brought the driver's lunch in a tin bucket, and Charlie ate it in a corner of the car.
>
> After two years Charles had hoarded $500, and he quit the car line to become a business man on his own responsibility.
>
> He rented a two-story building on the north side of Nineteenth Street, just east of Avenue A. It had a narrow door and one window on the first floor. He bought bar fixtures second hand, and there Charlie Murphy's first saloon came into being. That was in 1879. He installed the Sylvan Social Club and the Senators' baseball team on the second floor.
>
> Club members, street-car conductors, shipyard workers, neighborhood business men, gas-works employees—the whole district—made "Charlie's" their headquarters and received beer and a big bowl of soup at five cents a throw.
>
> The saloon prospered; the Sylvan Club grew locally powerful, and Charles F. Murphy, politician, was born. Heretofore, he and the Sylvans had confined their interest in politics largely to attending meetings, marching in parades, and doing the general whooping up. They still were interested mainly in athletics and good times. That very interest is reputed to have produced an incident which precipitated Murphy into politics.
>
> The Sylvans never had taken much interest in rowing, and Murphy himself was not keen on it. But up the East River in the Twentieth District Barney Biglin and his three brothers were the leaders of a Harlem boat club. Biglin was Republican leader of that district, where, incidentally, Chester A. Arthur was just beginning a career that led to the White House.
>
> Murphy was not excited particularly because Biglin was Republican leader, but the boastings of the Biglin brothers that they could outrow any other four men in town finally became so obnoxious to the Sylvans that Murphy gathered up his four best oarsmen and challenged the Biglins.
>
> On a fine Sunday afternoon the race was set to be rowed from the foot of One Hundredth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. There was a big stake, and in addition

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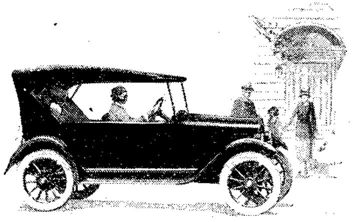
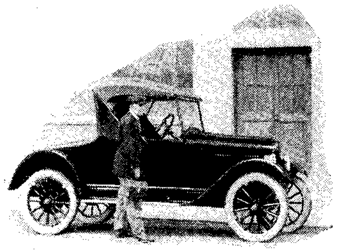
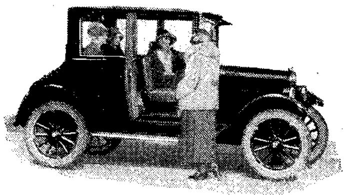


Superior Touring, $495



Superior Roadster, $490



Superior 4-Passenger Coupe, $725

Everybody wants an automobile.

Everybody can pay for a Chevrolet.

Everybody can afford to own a Chevrolet.

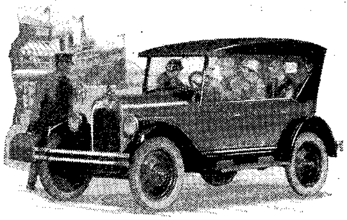
You can buy a Chevrolet just as you buy any other important necessity. Not one family in a thousand pays cash in full for a home. They make a substantial down payment, then pay off the mortgage with what they used to pay for rent, plus other savings, and in a few years obtain full title to a home of their own.

This most popular and most economical family car is just another home—but on wheels. It takes the whole family evenings and holidays to where they are eager to go, and daily transports one or more of the family's workers to and from their business, therefore, all the family gladly helps to pay for it.

It can be bought just as you buy a stationary home. It earns its own way and you ride while you pay.

It is the best paying investment any family can make because it provides transportation, saves time, and makes all outdoors your playground, bringing health and happiness to the whole family.

There is a Chevrolet dealer near you. Ask him to show you the different models and explain how easy it is for you to get, use and pay for—



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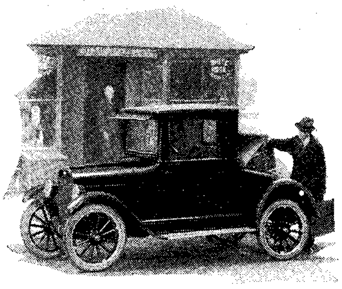
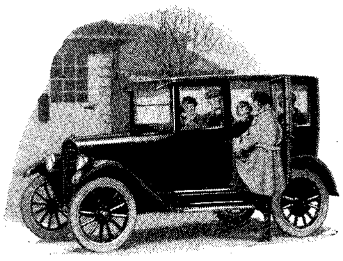


Superior Utility Coupe, $640



Superior Sedan, $795

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Superior Roadster	$490	Superior Sedan	$795
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CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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In Canada—Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Oshawa, Ontario the Sylvan adherents turned out in force and bet the Biglin pockets bare. But at the last minute it developed that the Sylvan stroke—one "Tecumseh" from the Roach shipyards—was ill. The rumor flew around he had been drugged. There were fist fights and a near riot.

In the midst of the excitement, Charlie stept down to the river bank in front of the crowd, pulled off his hat and coat and handed them to a friend. Then he took "Tecumseh's" place at the stroke oar. A roar went up from the Eighteenth crowd that shook Coogan's Bluff. With Murphy at the stroke the Sylvan's took two heats out of three from the Republican boss of the Twentieth District.

The popularity of that victory made Murphy the idol of the district, also it endeared him more than ever and opened more clearly his political potentialities to Edward Hagan, whose political ambitions were further matured than young Murphy's. Murphy and Hagan were bosom friends, stood together in many bitter political district fights, and Hagan on his deathbed bequeathed the district leadership to Murphy without a hand going up in protest.

But that's ahead of the story of Murphy's political début.

Francis B. Spinola was Tammany leader of the Eighteenth in the days of the Harlem boat race, and Ed Hagan was one of his lieutenants. As Hagan grew more active, Murphy turned the Sylvan Social Club over to the district Tammany organization. Hagan won a hard fight for the Assembly, was reelected, and then asked Spinola for a third term. Spinola refused, and Hagan went to Murphy's saloon for advice.

It was not the same saloon as "Charlie's" humble hole-in-the-wall in Nineteenth Street. By this time the leader of the Sylvans had prospered marvelously, and the place Hagan entered was at Twenty-third Street and Avenue A, and moreover was the most dazzlingly splendid drinking-establishment in all that neighborhood.

"Charlie," said Hagan, "Spinola says I can't run again. What would you do about it?"

Murphy by this time had developed that tight-lipped taciturnity which has characterized him as "Charles the Silent" ever since.

"I dunno," said Murphy. "Come back in half an hour."

In half an hour Hagan was back and asked:

"What do you say, Charlie?"

Murphy uttered three words:

"Run independent, Ed."

Ed did run "independent," Spinola and Maurice Power, leader of the County Democracy in the district, combined against him. Murphy managed the strategy of Hagan's campaign and furnished the money. Hagan did the talking and spent the money. Hagan was elected.

The next year Spinola ran for the State Senate from the district made up of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Assembly Districts. The independents who had supported Murphy and Hagan to Spinola's defeat the year before came to Murphy for advice. He replied that he had voted against Tammany for the last time and now indorsed Spinola, who was elected.

Murphy never did vote against Tammany again, but he has run Tammany nearly ever since.

Those were rough times in New York politics, and critical situations demanded drastic treatment. In 1886 Spinola was the Tammany nominee for Congress. His Republican opponent was Allen Thorndike Rice, from the silk-stocking neighborhood of Fifth Avenue. Rice had the indorsement of the Henry George party. The labor vote appeared to have swung to the Henry George party, and the fight centered in the Eighteenth.

Copyright Wide World photograph

HE HIT A WALLOPING DRIVE

Charles F. Murphy was a golf enthusiast from 1903 on, with his private links at Good Ground later. Here he is batting them out at French Lick with several friends. The shadow behind him is cast by Mayor Hylan.

Murphy, always silent and in the background, did not seem to exert himself much, and the night before election it looked like a clean sweep for Rice. About the middle of the afternoon of Election Day Rice's headquarters learned that the district was flooded with ballots headed by Spinola but carrying the rest of the Republican ticket. Spinola won by 174 votes.

Murphy never admitted, so far as known, that he was aware how those ballots got into circulation, but his prestige was enormously increased by the coup, and Mike Cregan, the Republican leader of the Eighteenth, was read out of his party.

Hagan became district leader in 1887, by which time Murphy had increased the number of his saloons to four, the principal one being at Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, the upper stories of which housed the Anawanda Club, then and now the official headquarters of the Tammany district organization.

Hagan remained leader to his death in 1892. Murphy and all Hagan's political lieutenants were at his bedside, and in almost his last breath he said:

"Boys, when I'm gone, see that nobody gets the leadership but Charlie."

Murphy got more political jobs for his followers than any other leader in the Tammany organization, but cared nothing for offices for himself until Van Wyck was elected Mayor. Then Croker thought so well of Murphy that Van Wyck offered him the Dock Commissionership, and he took it.

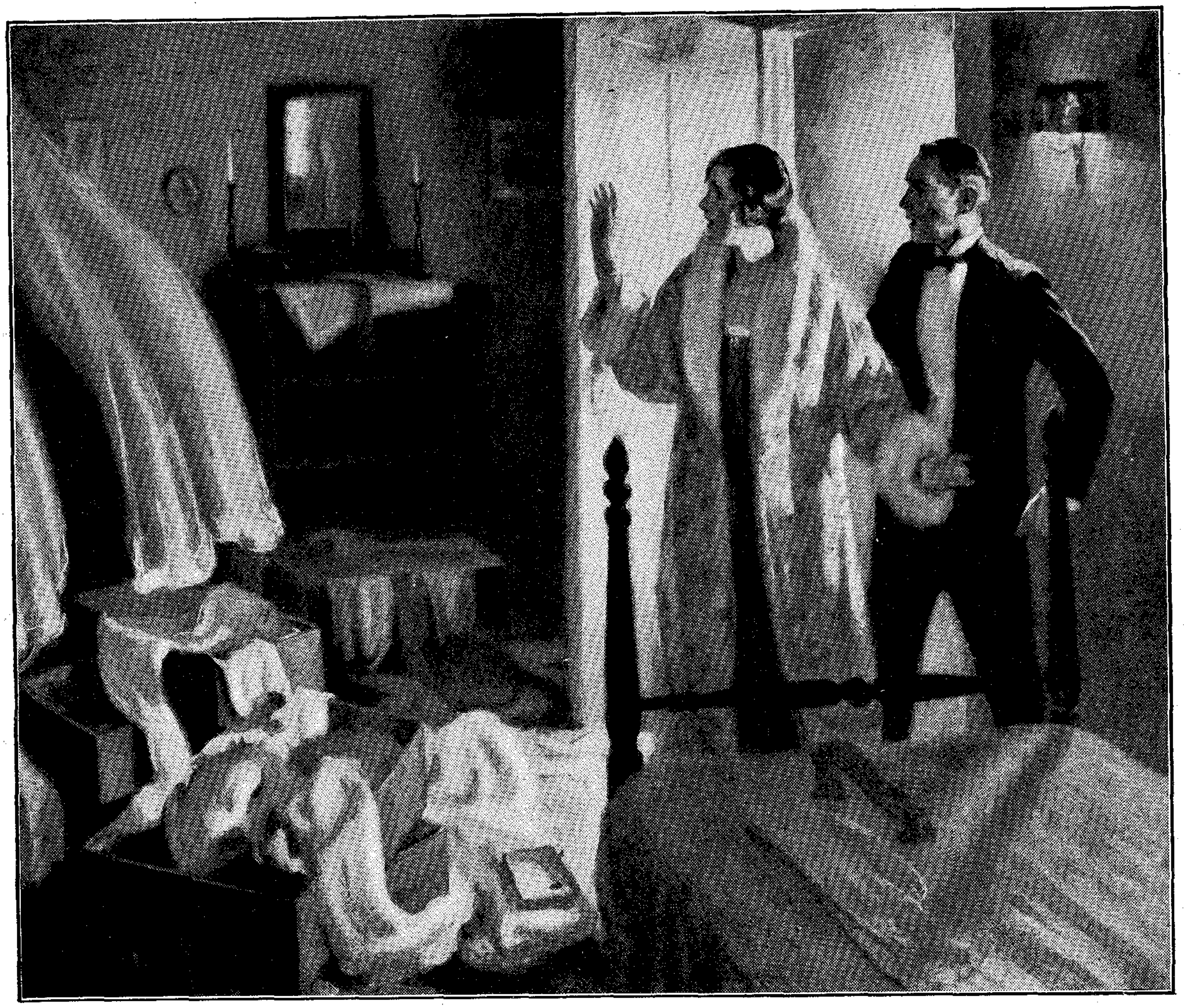
In that office two things of tremendous importance came into Murphy's life. He created the system of dock leasing which subsequently was to prove a bonanza to Tammany politicians, and he made the friendship of J. Sergeant Cram, a fellow Commissioner.

The imagination of Cram and the energy and power of Murphy made the Dock Department a marvel as a parent of sudden and money-making business enterprises. Moreover, Cram came from a wealthy and aristocratic family and was a graduate of Harvard, and gave Murphy an insight into a side of life completely foreign to his East Side environment.

Murphy was all his life reserved and dignified, and his contact with Cram served to accentuate and develop this characteristic.

Murphy was reputed worth about $400,000 when he became Dock Commissioner. He was said to have increased that fortune to the neighborhood of $1,000,000 through his salary, perquisites and shrewd speculations while in that office.

The next stage in Charles F. Murphy's life, we are told by this paper, was the maneuvering that led up to his control of Tammany Hall. In 1902 Croker retired, to be succeeded by Lewis Nixon, and then by a triumvirate composed of Murphy, McMahon and Haffen. Four months later Murphy's formal appointment, which was to last for twenty-two years, was contained in this little resolution passed by the Executive Committee: "Resolved that the powers and duties heretofore exercised and performed by the Committee of Three be hereafter exercised and performed by Charles Francis Murphy." With six weeks of sharp fighting and maneuvering against John F. Carroll, the leader of opposition on the committee, and "Big Bill" Devery, the leader of opposition outside, Murphy emerged triumphant to rule Tammany with comparatively few rebellions since. Other papers point out that this was perhaps due to the alliance which he formed with the famous Sullivan clan (Big Tim, Little Tim, etc.)



"Everything's Gone!"

Night . . A house deserted or in the care of servants . . A clever thief . . A yielding latch . . Defenseless valuables bundled off.

The return of the family . . A scene of disorder . . A hurried inventory . . Then the startling discovery, "Everything's gone!" . . Priceless heirlooms . . Prized jewelry . . Silverware . . Furs . . Probably the accumulated treasures of years . . Gone!

ÆTNA-IZE

"Everything's gone!" The papers are filled with stories of burglaries executed with uncanny certainty—of hold-ups carried out with almost incredible boldness. To-day, while you read this message, burglars may be planning to rob *your* home, place of business, your messenger or your paymaster. What protection have you against the hour when *you* may be marked as the victim of some criminal's daring?

Safes, burglar alarms, loaded pistols and special police play an important part as deterrents of crime. They do not, however, always prevent loss—and, certainly, they cannot reimburse the loser. Your best—and surest—protection against loss of your valuables is an Ætna Burglary or Robbery Policy. The Ætna Life Insurance Company and Affiliated Companies are the strongest multiple-line insurance organization in the world.

An Ætna policy is extremely liberal in its provisions. An Ætna policy—for a few cents a day—will give you secure protection against loss of personal possessions, merchandise, money or securities.

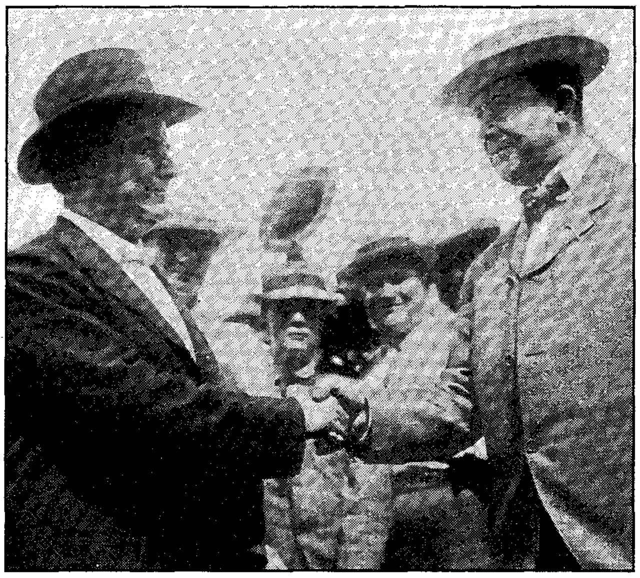
See the Ætna representative in your community! He is equipped to give you wise insurance counsel and to furnish you with unrivaled protection for *all* your assets—your life, your business, your income, your contracts, as well as your property. He is a man worth knowing.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES
ÆTNA CASUALTY AND SURETY CO. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Ætna Protection Includes . . LIFE . . ACCIDENT . . HEALTH . . GROUP LIFE . . GROUP DISABILITY . . AUTOMOBILE . . COMPENSATION . . LIABILITY BURGLARY . . PLATE GLASS . . WATER DAMAGE . . FIRE . . MARINE . . TRANSPORTATION . . FIDELITY BONDS . . SURETY BONDS and partly due to his policy of picking men of as big a caliber as possible for important political office.

The rest of the Murphy story is too closely bound up with present-day politics to need repetition here. Two pictures, however, are worth reproducing as they appear in the columns of the papers describing these later days. His weekly audiences to district leaders, and all the others who sought him, says the New York *Times*, furnished an outstanding instance of his power to listen but not to talk. A caller at Tammany Hall rarely talked to him more than two minutes. With immobile features, Mr. Murphy listened without moving a muscle and a nod of assent or of negation was usually all the seeker for favor would receive.

The little men in the political game, points out the New York *Herald Tribune*, knew only this Murphy of the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. The big men, we are told, knew him as the Czar who sat in the "scarlet room of mystery" on the second floor of Delmonico's at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. This paper continues:



"MR. BRYAN, MEET MR. MURPHY"

In 1908, two determined opponents met unexpectedly, and shook hands amid the cheers of onlookers. Four years later in an attack on Murphy. Bryan paved the way for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson.

> There the real business of the leader's career was transacted. "Smiling" Phil Donohue was the "watchdog." He stood outside and admitted only those few for whom the czar had sent. Every day Murphy would have luncheon there, and the chosen few could break bread with him in the room that only a handful knew about. He talked the language of the ward boss at Fourteenth Street. He spoke the language of the czar at Delmonico's.

As was to have been expected, comments of the other New York papers on the career of Charles F. Murphy are more or less in an understanding vein. In this respect, a rather careful distinction is drawn by some of the press, between the individual character of the "Commissioner," both as a man and as a prominent citizen, and the office he held and what it represented. Failing, perhaps, to realize this, many papers outside New York took the attitude of the Washington *Evening Star* which avers that to the New Yorker, "Tammany is rated as a worthy organization and its leader is considered as worthy of praise." To others outside of the metropolitan boundaries, perhaps outside the State, points out this paper, Tammany is viewed as a selfish political machine, intent upon the usufruct of "practical" politics, and its leader as "the chief beneficiary."

Another point of view is taken by the Newark *Evening News*:

> It will do little for progress to condemn Tammany or to criticize Murphy, who was its exponent in the flesh. It is more important to understand it. The more we concentrate on responsible leaders who must work in the open, the less need of Tammany. It will not go ahead of our political ideals. It is never revolutionary—no reds need apply.

One of the curious phases of recent political thought in this country, says the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, is the passing of the public outcry against bosses. If Charles F. Murphy had died fifteen years ago, thinks this paper, he would have been sure of execration. But now he receives from those who were his deadliest enemies tributes which are "little less than encomiums." The editor goes on to say:

> The truth about the matter is that a man like Murphy is not necessarily opposed to good government. He is an opponent, perhaps, of government by a complicated system of laws. As long as the reformers trust to laws, the boss is safe. He deals with men. Charlie Murphy was such a boss. The mass of people in New York looked more to him for justice and for charity than they looked to the laws on the statute books. He capitalized their faith in him, but he did not betray it.

As an "old friend" to thousands of humble people, is the way the New York *World* visualizes Mr. Murphy in his career as "boss." There follows this picture of the boys and girls who knew him fifty years ago in the throng that paid honor to his funeral:

> At the door these humble, kindly, grateful folks in late middle age meet with others from a wider circle—with those that knew Mr. Murphy after he became a district leader. Often heavily weighted with years they climb with slow difficulty the typical high steps of an old-fashioned New York residence. They are those for whom the leader had done some act of long-remembered kindness in his rising days. In the leveling presence of death they meet on even terms men of large affairs and known power, political or private, who come as they do to pay the last tribute of friendship.
>
> It does not need the death of a Murphy—of a chief of Tammany for almost a quarter of a century—to prove thus dramatically what we have all known all along: that the core, the center, the secret which is no secret of the lasting power of such a system as Tammany, is its daily duty of helpfulness, of sympathy, of understanding of the life problems of plain people huddled together in a great city.

That this is all "emotional nonsense" is the sharp retort of the New York *Herald Tribune*, which, altho it likewise wrote of the individual, Charles F. Murphy, in a kindlier vein than is usually used to ancient political enemies, goes on to speak of his organization with its customary scorn as follows:

> One would gather that Tammany was a veritable Salvation Army, rescuing the perishing and lifting up the fallen. As every one familiar with its methods knows, its helpfulness is bartered for votes and its sympathy extended only to those who have them to deliver. For messes of pottage, in the form of buckets of coal and small city jobs, it exacts unwavering support for its schemes to control municipal and State administrations, to the end that profitable contracts may be parceled out among its affluent and unscrupulous leaders.
>
> The power on which Tammany is really founded is the power of patronage. Sometimes, as *The World* alleges, "it does mitigate the remoteness, the supposed and sometimes actual harshness of government" by supplying bail and counsel to its members who happen to fall foul of the law. In short, it exchanges "pull" for votes precisely as it barters jobs.

Murphy himself, we are reminded by many papers, generally refused to answer attacks, no matter how caustic. In fact, he seemed as far as the press was concerned, deaf to praise or blame. Here is one of the few statements he ever gave out, contained in an interview with Charles S. Hand of the New York *World*. It is called his creed:

> "I have lived in this city all of my life; my neighbors know me. It is the fate of political leaders to be reviled. If one is too thin-skinned to stand it, he should never take the job. History shows the better and more successful the organization and the leader, the more bitter the attacks. Success is always a target.
>
> "The character of an organization may be judged by the confidence reposed in it by the people. There has never been a time in 133 years of its existence when there has not been talk of the finish of Tammany; but the organization continues to carry on, while it has lived to see scores of political factions come up and fade away.
>
> "When Tammany can elect its candidate so often in a city of 6,000,000 inhabitants, in a city of intelligence, in a city dotted all over by the Church spire and the schoolhouse, it seems silly to use the time-worn campaign cry that there is nothing good, but everything corrupt in Tammany."

Malnutrition

"We now know definitely that the regular diet of a large portion of the people of the United States is falling short of maintaining satisfactory nutrition."
—*American Home Diet*

A hundred and forty-five thousand doctors and forty-eight thousand dentists are interested in what you eat.

Back of these men there are others, biological chemists, who are devoting their lives to find out just what it is you need.

They haven't spoken to you about it. Even your own doctor hasn't mentioned it to you unless you have been ill.

They haven't spoken because they know that except when you are ill you will eat what you want *to* eat.

Eat "what you want to eat" but see that the food you do eat is such that your body can turn it into nourishment.

In Grape-Nuts is nourishment you need, in the form your body can digest.

"A set of healthy teeth is necessary for good digestion and to get all the nourishment out of food."
—*Teeth, Diet and Health*

Grape-Nuts is in a form which makes you chew. This gives your teeth healthful exercise and makes your mouth do its work, which, if it doesn't do, your stomach must do in addition to its own.

More and more the main source of human ills is being traced to this one thing—*malnutrition*

Yet you can do much to protect yourself from its evils if you will

Malnutrition is not limited to the poor. It takes its toll from those whose tables are loaded with food as well as from starving people.

In the mouths of the American people are more than one billion bad teeth. At least one-third of our adult population suffer from indigestion or dyspepsia. Hardly a man or a woman today who is not from time to time troubled with constipation.

And all of these—dyspepsia, bad teeth, constipation—lead slowly but surely into far worse ills.

Doctors, dentists, and biological chemists—men spending their lives to find out just what your needs are—more and more are tracking down the main source of these conditions to this: *malnutrition.*

Malnutrition means that your body is not *taking up* sufficient nourishment for its daily needs. Food and nourishment, these authorities will tell you, are two very different things. Food is *what you eat*. Nourishment is *what your body gets out of it,* what it can digest.

In this food is nourishment you need, in the form your body can digest

AT LEAST one-third of all your nourishment *should* come from the *carbohydrates* (starches and sugars). For the *carbohydrates* are your greatest source of strength and vitality—your power to do work.

But if they are not rightly prepared—if they are not broken down as your body wants them, they may become a heavy burden and *still* leave you undernourished. They must be in a form your body can utilize.

* * *

Grape-Nuts gives you the *carbohydrates* in the most easily digested and most nourishing form.

More than three-fourths of the contents of Grape-Nuts are the precious *carbohydrates.*

They have been *dextrinized,* that is, scientifically broken down into the form *your body most readily digests and transforms into strength and vitality.*

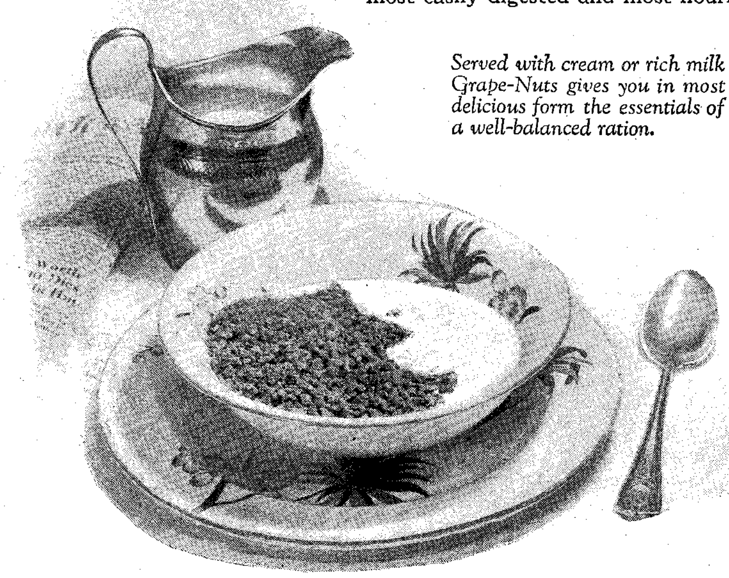
No matter how much you have abused your body with difficult foods, you can digest Grape-Nuts quickly and easily. It is good for your digestion and it gives you nourishment you should daily have.

And Grape-Nuts *starts* digestion right. It comes in crisp golden kernels you must chew. This chewing keeps your whole mouth healthy, and starts the proper flow of the salivary and gastric juices—the first step towards sound digestion.

Eat Grape-Nuts for a week and see how much better you feel.

There is no other food like Grape-Nuts in form or taste. You will like it and it will do you good.

All grocers have Grape-Nuts. All restaurants serve it in individual packages of a single portion. The Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.



Served with cream or rich milk Grape-Nuts gives you in most delicious form the essentials of a well-balanced ration.

4 Sample Packages Free

Send today for four of the individual packages free. Enough Grape-Nuts for four nourishing breakfasts. Free offer also includes book of 101 delicious recipes selected from 80,000 prepared by housewives who regularly serve Grape-Nuts.

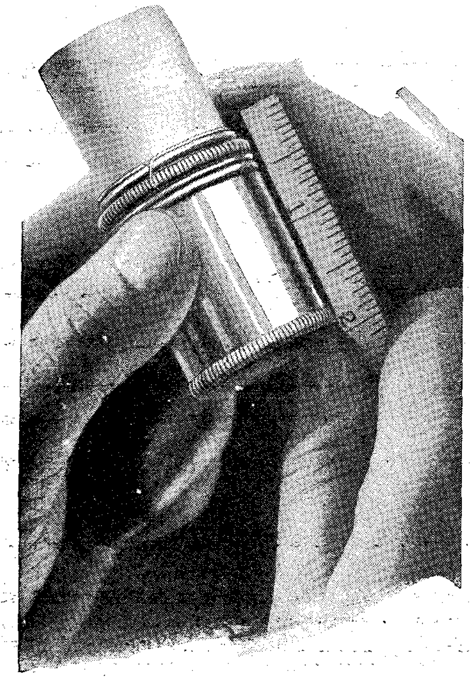
Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
Dept M-10, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please send me free trial packages and booklet.

Name ....

Address ....

If you live in Canada, address Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., 45 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont.



A bigger hold!

Compare it with the hold on old-type shaving sticks

WILLIAMS Doublecap is the newest thing in shaving sticks. It does away with slippery, finger-tip holds. Gives you a handle you can wrap your fingers around. And from first to last, even when the soap is but a thin wafer, the Doublecap hold remains the same.

Your first Doublecap is a permanent investment. When the original soap is gone, get a Doublecap Re-load. Re-loads cost less than the original Doublecap package.

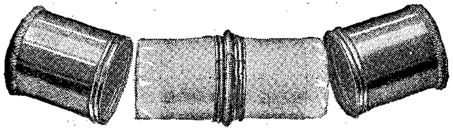
A Doublecap stick is astoundingly economical. "It never uses up," says one man. And it's a time-saver. Apply it to your cheeks. Then take your brush. Instantly you have billows of thick, creamy lather. And such lather! Only Williams can give it.

It softens any beard quickly. Its lubric quality makes your skin pliable, instead of hard and resisting to the blade, and leaves your face feeling as smooth as a kid glove.

"I want Doublecap" will get you the world's finest shaving stick.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
The J. B. Williams Co. (Canada) Ltd.
St. Patrick Street, Montreal

Aqua Velva is our newest triumph—a *scientific* after-shaving formula. For free trial bottle, write Dept. 25-B.



Williams
Doublecap
Shaving Stick

By the makers of the famous Williams Holder Top Stick, and Williams Shaving Cream with the Hinge-Cap

EATING SWALLOWS' NESTS WITH A MANDARIN

A BATTLE-SCARRED VETERAN of two wars was wandering on the borderland of Mongolia and China, when he partook of perhaps his strangest meal. The veteran was General V. V. Dudin of the old Russian Army, and he tells his story in a series of sketches from his field album, which is running in *Our World*. He and his men were campaigning in the Back of Beyond, when this bizarre adventure occurred:

One evening one of the scouts came and reported that an evidently important Chinese official in a big Chinese cart had fallen into one of the swamps. I at once ordered to have a company with an officer sent to rescue him with artillery horses and caisson. Late that night they brought to my quarters an old mandarin. On his cap was a blue stone which indicated his rank. The mandarin, whose name was Li, had been on a journey to the monastery to worship and was returning and had fallen into the swamp, when the wheel of his cart broke. One of his servants had been drowned. My command had rescued the frightened old mandarin with difficulty. The strong artillery horses had just been able to pull out the heavy cart.

The mandarin, who was a very friendly and cultured old gentleman, was full of gratitude and again and again thanked me for rescuing him. Russian fashion, we welcomed him heartily, gave him food and drink and entertained him well. The mandarin was delighted and said that he would never forget either the rescue or Russian hospitality. In return he invited me to visit him at his own residence. In about two weeks at the appointed time, having secured permission, I and my adjutant went to see him. In the square of the town a colonel and a convoy of troops with an escort of mounted trumpeters were waiting for us and we solemnly entered the grounds of the mandarin's residence. He lived outside the city on a large old estate surrounded by a high wall.

With all possible ceremony we were welcomed into the inner court. In the middle of the court the eldest son of the mandarin greeted us. The mandarin himself, wearing a parade hat and huge spectacles, met me half-way up the flight of stairs leading to the doorway of the house.

After varied compliments and ceremonies of welcome he led me into the house. The great reception-room was marvelously furnished with Chinese marbles and various rare objects of fine workmanship. To rest and change my traveling clothes I was taken to my own chamber. Having washed and changed we went to the reception-room, where the mandarin was waiting for us. Here we conversed for a while, smoking Chinese pipes, and I made some drawings in my album. The mandarin, I found, was wearing a wonderful embroidered silk gown which was a gift of his Emperor. He was very pleased when I asked permission to draw some of the designs embroidered on the gown.

In about two hours we went in to dinner. The Chinese formal dinner is a whole ceremony in itself and lasts a long time. In the dining-room at the head of the table stood three complete services—one for me, another for the mandarin and the third for his mother, who hardly ate at all but only sat with us in order to see to it that on our big antique circular trays there were always two or three dishes, to taste each dish, and generally supervise the serving of the meal. For dinner there were no less than forty-five dishes, among which were all the Chinese gastronomic delicacies; swallows' nests, preserved eggs which had lain underground for eight or ten years, roasted tips of newly sprouted stag horns, soup and sauce made from sea moss, candied eyes of fish and tigers, broiled spiders and so on. Everything was served in little bowls of marvelous antique porcelain covered with porcelain or lacquered lids, which served also as saucers for each dish as served.

For me especially were provided several European deserts and also knife and fork and spoons. All the others used the customary Chinese chopsticks and also two-pronged forks and round spoons. All the dishes were prepared deliciously and the service was both clean and beautiful. Often the same dish would be served in two ways—cold and hot. Their cooking of fowl and fish were especially excellent. They made very fine pastry. Among the vegetables were Chinese cabbage and radishes of huge size—almost as large as a human head. Their dressings were also very varied, all kinds of sauces made of lemons, oranges, vinegar, mustard and various peppers and the oils of beans and nuts—the latter not like anything we have in Europe, but incomparably better and finer in flavor.

The dinner lasted two or three hours. Twice they served two hot towels to each guest to wipe his hands and face. All the time there was music, and occasionally from the court could be heard the sound of trumpets and the beating of drums.

Tea was served later with less ceremony and more in the family manner. There were two kinds of tea; black, of course of the finest quality and unusual strength, and the rarest ceremonial tea, light in color and of a mild flavor and wonderful fragrance. We drank tea from beautiful little cups of old porcelain. The tea is steeped in individual bowls, and in order that the tea leaves should not be drunk also the bowl is covered with a porcelain lid.

The mandarin and his family were very interested in my drawings and it was evident that they were delighted when I made sketches of a great many of their things. He told me that the Chinese were very pleased when any one took an interest in them and their art.

For the next day was set the punishment of three "hunhuzi" (bandits), who had been caught a short time before and who for more than a year had held the population in terror. "Hunhuzi" is the usual term for Chinese robbers in all northern China, a name of unendurable terror to the people. They are fearless, cruel and do not fear death. They have their own spies everywhere and their vengeance is terrible. Therefore it is very difficult to capture them.

When caught they were always beheaded. Although this spectacle was one which it would be unpleasant to watch, I decided to go to see the punishment.

In a ricksha I went early to the town. The place of punishment was near a cemetery, beyond the town walls. A great crowd of Chinese had gathered, among whom were men, women and even children. All of them were waiting with impatience, desiring to witness the execution of the hated Lai Fu and his two companions. The crowd was highly excited and did not conceal its joy. The condemned

Fourth Health Crusade Article

They are constantly playing with danger

To protect your own child, you must fight malnutrition wherever you see it. For malnourished children attract disease and spread it among healthy ones. Thus malnutrition becomes a community menace.

NO DOUBT YOU are proud of your healthy, splendid children. You have worked hard to make them so.

But have you ever stopped to consider that the things other mothers leave undone, are a daily menace to *your* children?

That every playmate they have may unwittingly jeopardize their health?

That one out of three of the neighbor children is undernourished and therefore a constant magnet for disease which he can spread in turn to your own children?

That malnutrition is so prevalent among children that if it were infectious every school in the country would have to be closed?

◆ ◆ ◆

YOU can not keep your children under lock and key. They have to have active play and companions to play with. They have to go to school with children from every kind of home.

The only thing you can do to protect them, is to fight the evils that surround them.

Malnutrition is one of these evils—one of the greatest child evils we have today in this country.

Its extent is amazing — almost unbelievable, considering our national prosperity. It affects rich and poor, good homes and bad, your neighbor, your schools, your immediate friends. So you cannot afford to ignore it even if your own children are in good health for the time being.

The prevalence of malnutrition and the prevailing ignorance of its symptoms and remedy have resulted in the launching of a national Health Crusade by the Borden Company, oldest and largest producer of milk products in the world.

Two years ago the Nutrition Staff of the Borden Company began experimenting with malnourished school children. Over 1000 such children came under their observation. They found that malnutrition could be corrected through proper observance of the fundamental health habits, and the addition of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk to the child's daily diet.

Eagle Brand is familiar to millions of Americans. It is *milk,* pure whole cow's milk, combined with sugar. It contains vital elements for promoting health and growth — body-building proteins, vitamins, and energy-producing carbohydrates. The undernourished child needs heat and energy-giving foods most of all. Eagle Brand is exceptionally rich in them because of its sugar content. It can be counted on to build up the malnourished child.

What you can do

IF you wish to protect your family, join the Borden Health Crusade — and write at once for the now famous 3 Little Books.

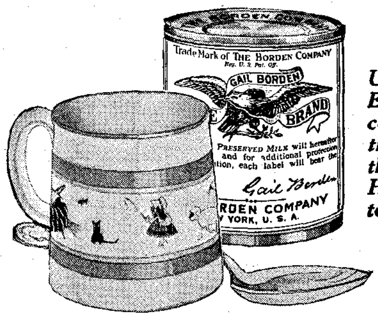
The 3 Little Books contain all necessary information about malnutrition and what to do for it. They tell you what to feed your children; they contain a careful record of the Borden experiments; they give health rules, height and weight charts, calory and vitamin tables. A wonderful set—simple, easy to read, indispensable to every mother. And free—because the Borden Company is solidly behind this movement for better health among children, both for patriotic and selfish reasons. For all treatment of malnutrition leads inevitably to the greater consumption of milk—the child's basic food.

◆ ◆ ◆

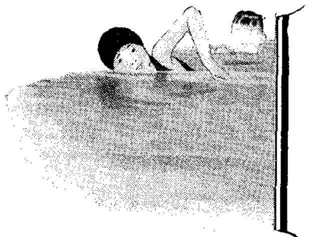
IF there are malnourished children in your neighborhood, it is your duty to try to help them, and keep other dreaded diseases out. Pass on this story to their mothers. Ask them to get the 3 Little Books. Back up your child's school teachers in their desire to begin nutrition classes at school. Suggest to them that the Borden Company will give them free advice and a splendid authoritative text book to work from.

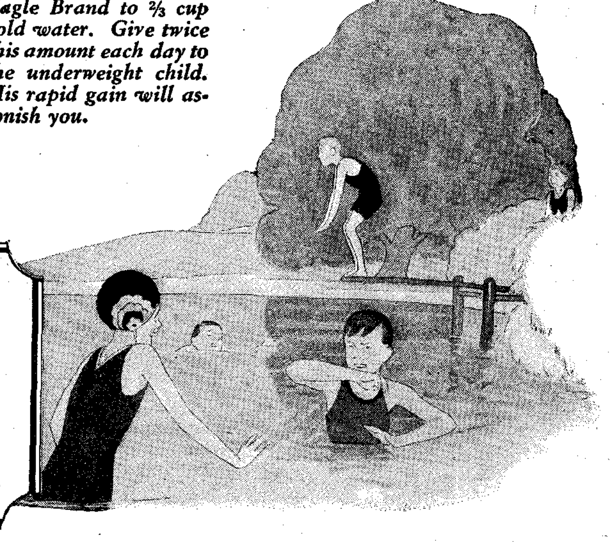
Become a real Health Crusader—not only by taking care of your own children but by spreading knowledge on this absorbing subject to others.

The Coupon below will bring you the 3 Little Books. Clip it today—Send it today. THE BORDEN COMPANY, *273 Borden Building, 350 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.*



Use 2 tablespoonfuls of Eagle Brand to ⅔ cup cold water. Give twice this amount each day to the underweight child. His rapid gain will astonish you.





THE BORDEN COMPANY
273 Borden Building, 350 Madison Avenue
New York

Please send me the 3 Little Books immediately.

*Name*________________________

*Address*________________________

Easy on the palate — too easy on the gums

NOWADAYS we're having a lot of trouble with our gums.

You hear many fancy theories, but the plain truth of the matter is that we do not give our gums half a chance to be healthy.

Does your toothbrush "show pink"?

Gums need work and exercise. But they get little of that with the kind of food we eat. It's too soft. It gives no stimulation. And the chances are that we eat it so fast that we again reduce the mechanical stimulation that the mere act of eating ought to give to our gums.

To keep the gums firm and hard, thousands of dentists now prescribe the use of Ipana Tooth Paste. Many direct a gum massage with Ipana *after* the regular brushing, as a splendid restorative treatment. For Ipana, because of the presence of ziratol, has a direct tonic effect on weakened, soft or bleeding gums.

Try a tube of Ipana today

If your gums are tender, if they have a tendency to be soft or to bleed, go to the drug store today and buy your first tube of Ipana. Before you have finished using it you cannot fail to note the difference. You will be delighted with its grit-free consistency, its delicious flavor and its clean taste.

IPANA
TOOTH PASTE

—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

In generous tubes, at all drug and department stores—50c.

Bristol-Myers Co.
Dept. K-5
42 Rector St.
New York, N.Y.

Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without charge or obligation on my part.

Name............................
Address............................
City............................
State............................

HEALS BLEEDING GUMS
IPANA
TOOTH PASTE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

men were brought on a cart and a guard was stationed over them. The culprits were quite calm, looking around them on all sides and chatting with each other.

I made a quick sketch of Lai Fu. They all watched me with great interest and kept repeating "Hao-hao" (meaning "good, good"). Lai Fu himself asked to look at the sketch; he also was very pleased by it and also remarked "Hao," and then began to beg something of me very urgently. It was explained to me that he was asking for the sketch in order to send it to his wife in Chefu. I, of course, acceded to his request and gave the drawing to him.

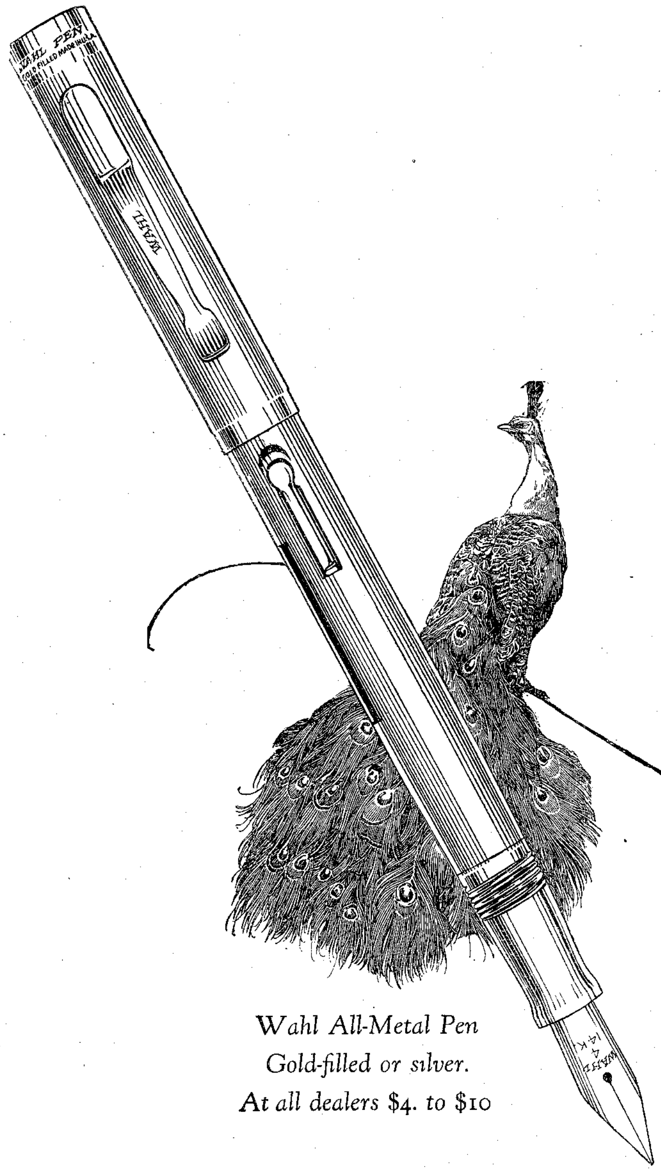
WANTED: MORE FRENCHMEN

THE French are still worrying over their low birth-rate, compared with that of Germany. Senator Louis Martin recommends that his countrymen stop talking and writing about it and do something. He believes that bestowing medals and giving prizes will not effect very much. The plan that appeals to him is to give higher salaries and more privileges to married officeholders than to bachelors, and to proportion these to the number of their children. This is by no means a post-war problem, he reminds his readers in *Le Journal* (Paris). Ten years before the war, an important Belgian prelate, the Archbishop of Malines, he thinks it was, in a celebrated sermon that made a deep impression at the time, sounded a note of grief over the fate of France. "A great and noble nation," said he, "our neighbor, which we all love, and which has often shed its light upon humanity, is vanishing little by little. It is France, whose population is steadily decreasing. May consciousness of its peril give it spirit ere it is too late!" Such were, if not the exact words, at least the sentiments of the preacher. Senator Martin goes on:

> As a matter of fact, France and Germany, just after the war of 1870–1871, had nearly equal populations, not a million apart. Forty-three years later, in 1914, on the eve of hostilities, the population of Germany was 25 millions larger than that of France.
>
> "Since the peace, the situation has become even worse. On July 30, 1922, the *Journal* published the following statistics:
>
> "Number of births per 1,000 inhabitants: France, 20.7; Germany, 26.1.
> "Number of deaths per 1,000: France, 17.7; Germany, 14.8.
> "Excess of births per 1,000 inhabitants: France, 3; Germany, 11.3.
> "Absolute increase of population: France, 147,000; Germany, 695,000.
>
> "From any point of view," adds this note, "the situation of our country is disquieting. Birth-rate 20 per cent. smaller, mortality 19 per cent. greater, relative increase infinitesimal—such are the grievous proofs drawn from statistics."
>
> Now see what the press of to-day tells us: "By comparing the number of births for the first semester of 1923 to that of the same period of 1922 and 1921, we observe that there is still a disquieting diminution of natality.
>
> "There is much talk at present of the drop in the German birth-rate. It is a fact. But despite this situation, the statistical department of the Republic, which has just published the record for 1922, shows an excess of 513,000 births over deaths. For the same year France recorded an excess of only 70,000."
>
> What lesson do these figures teach us? Metropolitan France has about 40 millions of inhabitants. Germany 60 millions, or one-half more than ours. Now the excess of births in 1921 was not only one-half in excess of that of France; it was six times as great; and in 1922, despite the profound crisis that existed throughout the German Republic, which brought about the "drop" in the German birth-rate, this was still not less than seven times our own.
>
> Is this a chance phenomenon, an isolated fact—an abnormal characteristic of two exceptional years? Not at all; it is the regular course of things. In the face of this troubling problem, on which depends the future of our race and the existence of our country, what has been done? What has been attempted? We have distributed numerous pamphlets, pronounced numerous discourses, and even taken a few measures, whose insignificance makes one smile. Never, or nearly so, has this problem been attacked by Parliament or the Government. *Aquila non capit muscas*, says the Latin adage—the eagle does not catch flies. To imagine that we are solving the grave question of natality by offering medals for fertility or "granting 90 francs ($5.25) annually to every fourth child, is to pretend to amuse the mountain eagle with insects. For such a case my Provençal compatriots have an appropriate proverb: "Jean, put on some flesh; eat a pea."
>
> We must have other measures. Personally, we like the plan of legislation concerning officeholders. Here the State may exercise its power. As officeholders are numerous and exert much influence, to solve the problem in so far as they are concerned is to facilitate greatly the general solution of the question, "A free man, without a wife," writes La Bruyère, "if he has any intelligence, may raise himself above his natural condition; this is less easy for him who is tied down." It is certain that the cares and preoccupations of family frequently hold back the married man, the father of many children, while the celibate, the man without posterity, exempt from these cares, has only to grow; he is the center of his own thoughts, and in a soft material existence, full of charm, he may at pleasure pursue all his ambition. Would it not be just to raise every officeholder's salary when he marries and to proportion it to the number of his children; to give him more privileges on marriage and at the birth of each child; and to postpone the age of retirement in his case? We need not penalize the bachelors, for some of them may have good reasons for being so, but in the interest of our country we should restore a just balance.

Anything But That.—Mrs. Key was visiting some friends, and left the following note for her nearest neighbor:

"DEAR MRS. GARRISON—Would you please put out a little food for the cat I have been feeding this winter? It will eat almost anything, but do not put yourself out."—*The Booster.*



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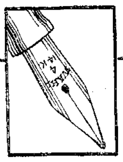


Beauty as well as fine writing qualities

THE Wahl metal pen, with finer writing qualities, has the beauty also that everyone prefers in personal articles.

Carried in the pocket of the big executive, the banker, or the professional man, it looks its part. And taken in hand to dash off a signature, it suits performance to appearance. Good balance gives hand comfort, and a perfect point assures smooth, clean-cut writing.

The all-metal construction results in far greater durability. Drop the Wahl Pen, strike it in your pocket, subject it to unusual abuse—it does not break. And the metal barrel, larger in bore than a hard rubber barrel, holds more ink.

You will like the Wahl Pen for its appearance, you will like its writing ease, and you will be pleased to find that it is made in designs exactly matching your Wahl Eversharp Pencil.

The Wahl Pen is the modern pen—look it up at your dealer's.

WHAT MADE THE WAHL METAL PEN POSSIBLE

The ink in the self-filling fountain pen is held in a rubber sac within the barrel. So it is no longer necessary to use a material for the barrel that acid in the ink will not eat away.

The Wahl metal construction gives greater strength, greater ink capacity, and the beauty which is found only in engraved gold or silver.

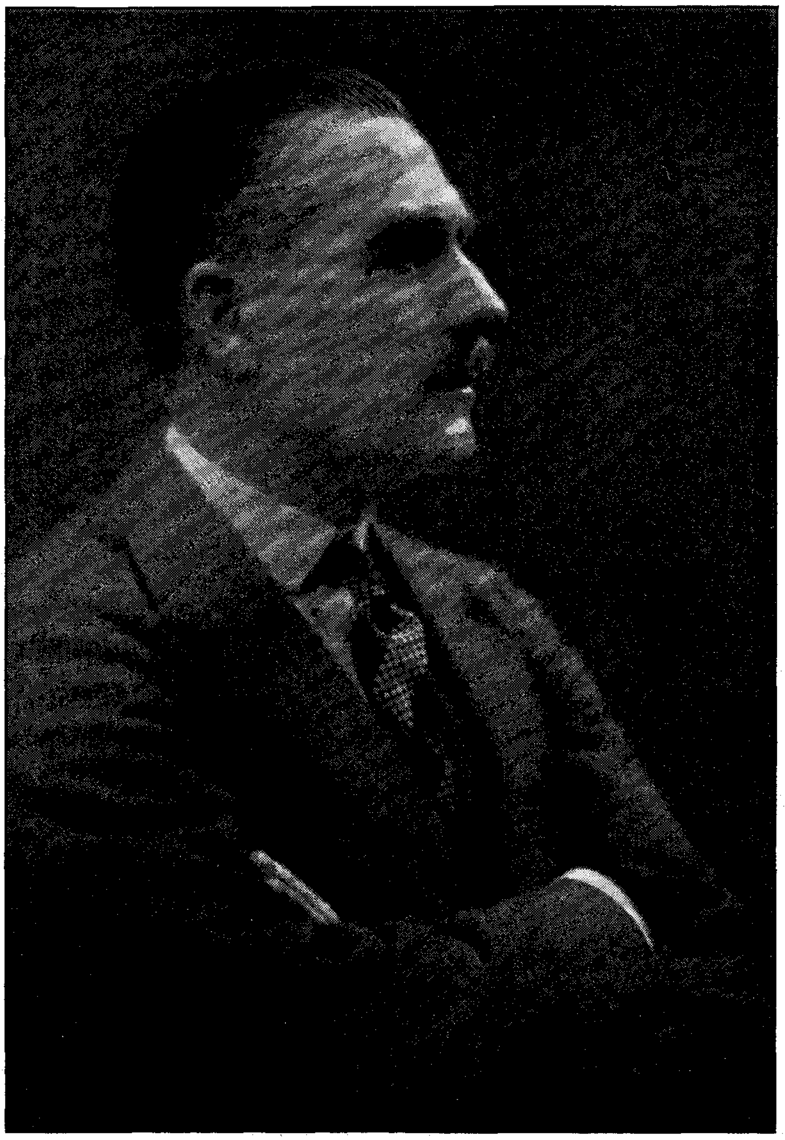
Made in U. S. A. by THE WAHL COMPANY, CHICAGO
Canadian Factory, THE WAHL COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO
Manufacturers of the Wahl Eversharp and the Wahl All-Metal Fountain Pen

WAHL PEN

RAMBLING THROUGH MOVIE-LAND

THE MAYOR HAD AN ASTRAKHAN BEARD that was parted in the middle and trained to port and starboard. The gendarme, whose black mustache ran bristling to the very lobes of his ears, and the portly carpenter, who was helping to erect a two-story building on the other side of the street, joined him in permitting a callow young English boy to join them in a game of dominoes every night and to pay for four rounds of not very old brandy and six quite deadly cigars. From this little vignette of his first beginning as a free-lance writer on his own hook in a little French village up to the present time, when he has become a famous playwright and novelist, Mr. Cosmo Hamilton's reminiscences have the quality of an unusually good moving-picture. He calls the story of his life to date, "Unwritten History" (Little, Brown & Co., Boston), and it details frankly and faithfully his ups and downs with the semi-detachment of the self-observer, and the pardonable egoism of the creative artist.

When his first actual contact with moving-pictures begins, one has a right to expect vivid description from such a writer. It appears that not so many years ago he was "summoned," as he calls it, to Los Angeles to a conference with some of the great men of the movie world, who intended to make use of his playwriting ability. The hotel being somewhat crowded, he passed a peaceful "but somewhat odorous night between trestled tables completely covered with samples of boots and shoes—new ones, unmated, of every conceivable type." The next morning he could hardly wait to get out to the moving-picture city. Says he:



From 'Unwritten History,' by Cosmo Hamilton

COSMO HAMILTON

Whose high-spirited reminiscences paint vivid pictures of the British and American celebrities he has met in the course of a daring and distinguished career as a playwright and novelist.

In New York I had heard, of course, many references to "The Coast" in those moving-picture circles, which are perfectly square, and I had visualized it as a most bewildered and chaotic place, built somewhat casually on sand dunes, to which all the world sent stories, to hear of them no more. It was, therefore, with great astonishment and interest that I discovered that expression to mean a long, wide and well-laid street almost wholly composed of cafeterias and apartment houses, completely surrounded by villas, which sat in each other's pockets, from the foothills to the sea, among which, in various spacious corners, minor cities of smart and well-built studios throbbed with activity. Gargantuan geranium-trees grew opulently on the sidewalks among semi-tropical brothers and sisters, whose long arms provided all but salamanders with grateful shade, and as every one of its inhabitants had forgotten how to walk, the paths were deserted and the roads were full. There were, in fact, more cars of every vintage to the square inch of this place than even in New York in the busiest time of the day.

The first of my thrills came when, while lunching in one of the uncountable cafeterias, I rubbed shoulders with Charlie Chaplin in his world-known make-up and sat in close juxtaposition to Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, Gloria Swanson, Elliott Dexter, Will Rogers, William Hart, Wallace Reid, Thomas Meighan, and hosts of others who had made themselves of greater importance to the peoples of the earth than kings and presidents, prime ministers and politicians, bishops and judges, and those who come between. It took me some time to recover from the uneasy feeling of having intruded into a scene that was in the making, and every moment I expected to hear the click of the machine.

The second of his thrills, says he, was caused by his visit to the studios themselves, and his amazement at finding one of the largest of them "running with the calm deliberation of a military hospital, Kellogg's sanitarium and Oxford University rolled into one." In the long line of low buildings that faced the street, were housed the managers, directors, and the myriad other workers, including an army of clerks. In these also were the "large pens in which were herded together daily the ever-growing number of would-be picture actors, who came from every conceivable country and every walk of life." He tells of several conferences with the director of all this magnificence, first in an office, which was "like the library in a country house," then later on in a sort of "G. H. Q. hut well behind the firing-line," and finally in an office "filled with antique furniture and skins—an enormous and imposing room, which seemed to me to wear the look of a 'set' put up to represent the living-room in the hunting-box of the King of Ruritania."

The upshot of these conferences was that he spent several weeks rambling through this moving-picture fairyland, with the following reactions:

Studios were new and strange to me. And so I wandered with peculiar interest about that huge place, with a lofty glass roof like that of the Crystal Palace, out of which the good Californian sun was kept, much to my surprize, by canvas screens, the pictures being taken by artificial lights that stabbed the eyeballs. Whoever it was who called the motion-picture the silent drama can never have been near a studio. As I stood in the one in which Cecil de Mille was working, hour after hour and day after day, in the endeavor to photograph a little boy in the act of catching a frightened goldfish in a large glass bowl, to the inspiration of a wailing violin, a prize-fight was going on before a howling mob to my right, a shrill maiden was being

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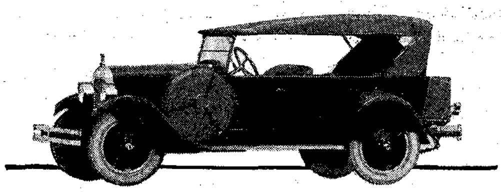
And in that great and conclusive test, the Maxwell has made good in most convincing manner.

Only the finest materials — carefully analyzed, tested and inspected — skillful and painstaking engineering, and strong, rugged construction, go into it.



The Good Maxwell Sport Touring

The phenomenal smoothness of its motor is the quiet, vibrationless powerflow created by masterful engineering and wear-resisting materials that are balanced to hair-fineness, and hold their balance.

For example, you will find in the good Maxwell a crankshaft of 1⅞ inches diameter —a size and a weight that seem out of all reasonable proportion in a power plant of Maxwell piston displacement.

Comparison shows that the three bearings are oversize, and that total elimination of friction and wear is closely approached by a system of pressure lubrication so efficient that the crankshaft literally revolves on a cushion of oil, rather than on the metal of the bearings.

But Maxwell engineering goes still further. It selectively balances all piston and connecting rod assemblies, to within $\frac{1}{100}$ of a pound.

Then, the final step in wiping out vibration is a floating spring mounting for the front end of the motor, instead of bolting the motor rigidly into the frame at this point.

This isolates the irreducible minimum of vibration to the engine itself, and prevents it from being transmitted to those in the car. Further, it shields the motor from much of the shock and twisting set up by driving on rough roads.

And so all through. The mechanical and engineering principles and practices of the great Maxwell organization are the hidden but responsible sources of the goodness that Maxwell owners are so enthusiastic about.

These owners would tell you that the good Maxwell is a phenomenal car; that it is almost unbelievably free from service needs; that it is powerful beyond comparison with any other car of its price; that its pick-up is exhilarating; that its high tire mileage is gratifying. Owners generally report averages well over 22 miles per gallon of gas.

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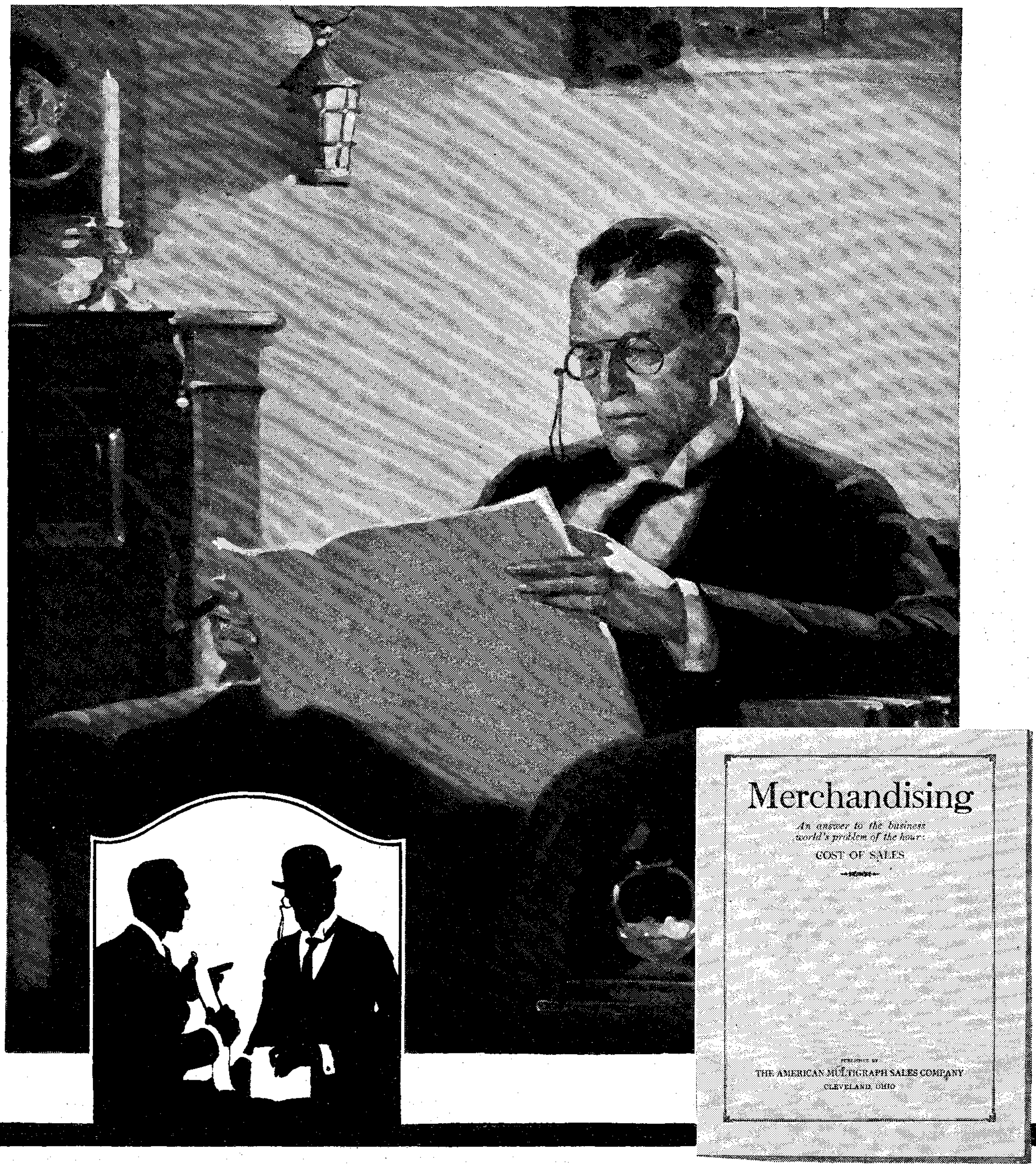
The Good MAXWELL

Between "Desire to Own"



Merchandising

An answer to the business world's problem of the hour:

COST OF SALES

PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY

CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE MULTIGRAPH

"A Common Complaint"

"We're doing a good business, we're fairly busy, but we're just about breaking even." A common complaint! But if these manufacturers, jobbers, or retailers who make this complaint could just bring in a little more business, they could handle it without increased overhead — and make a good profit.

The plan to which we refer on the opposite page will bring this greater volume which pays a profit on operation. It calls for no large outlay of money. But it does call for study, and a steady effort. Our new book "Merchandising" will help you do this. Write for your copy to The American Multigraph Sales Company, 1804 East 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

and "Decision to Buy" is a Big Job to be Done

It's the by-products which pay the profits. The steel industry, the chemical industry, packers and farmers have learned this lesson. But comparatively few national advertisers recognize the valuable by-products of *good will.*

Persons affected by advertising, whether national, sectional or class, fall into two divisions.

First, are men or women who after being thoroughly convinced, make up their minds to buy, and go forth, money in hand, searching for the retail store or other distributing agency where the wanted article can be purchased.

The second class is by far the larger—six or seven times as great. In this division fall the people who desire to own the advertised article, but not being "thoroughly sold" or not knowing where it may be purchased, or for some other reason, stay out of the market and do not purchase. This loss, of course, business men charge up to good-will—an intangible asset of value, but one which does not pay immediate cash profit.

These people who "desire to own" but have not the *determination to buy* are for many business men an untouched market. But when *merchandising* reaches them, sales, profits and turnover will increase, the clogged channels of distribution will be cleared once more—at a profit for retailer, jobber, distributor and manufacturer alike. Modern business and modern competition make necessary better results from advertising. The Multigraph brings real merchandising into business—a plan which cuts sales and distribution costs—a proven, tested plan, which applies to retailers, jobbers, distributors and manufacturers alike.

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THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
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Hatchway Fits You
Without Buttons

No button-bother in this union suit. No bother at all for you—and even less for your wife! It has NO buttons; not a button, front or back. Nothing to come off; nothing to sew on. You have about reached underwear perfection when you ask your dealer for the

HATCHWAY
NO-BUTTON
UNION SUIT

No wonder a million men and boys wear Hatchway. In material and workmanship, it combines style with comfort. In design it represents the highest degree of skill and common sense.

See these garments at your regular dealer's today. It has been a big job to supply all the dealers this Spring, but if you have the slightest trouble getting exactly what you want, we will gladly see that you are supplied, delivery free, anywhere in the United States.

Men's Nainsook Suits, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, $6. (The $6 garment is all silk.)

Boys' Nainsook Suits, $1, $1.25.

Men's Knitted Suits, $1.50, $2, $3, $3.50.

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In ordering, please state size, and enclose remittance to our mill at Albany. Send for free catalog illustrating complete line of Hatchway No-Button Union Suits and Hatch One-Button Union Suits photographed on live models.

DEALERS

Write us for samples and swatches if you are interested in stocking Hatchway No-Button Union Suits, or ask to have our representative call. In certain localities exclusive agencies are open to the right kind of merchant.

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.
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Woods Underwear Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada,
Licensed Manufacturers of these lines for Canada

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

noisily assaulted to my left, and a body of cowboys was shooting up a bar to the complete indifference of Will Rogers, behind me. The conglomeration of sounds was overpowering and indescribable, and underneath it all, always, persistently, there crept the muted sweetness of that nerveless violin.

Attached to every studio was a little army of workers: the director either crouching on the floor in riding-breeches and a gaping shirt, or buried in a canvas chair, on which his name was stamped; the camera-men and their assistants, all of whom bore a close resemblance to the rough riders of a marauding force; men with searchlights perched on the tops of ladders; and made-up actors hanging about in listless attitudes. Everywhere long snakelike cables attached to blinding lights. Elliott Dexter and Gloria Swanson were the stars in the picture upon which Cecil de Mille was concentrating all his remarkable energies, and during the whole process of the goldfish incident, Dexter, wearing evening clothes and a make-up which made him look as tho he were suffering from a serious attack of jaundice, killed time not only without the slightest show of impatience but with the unbroken placidity of an Indian sentinel. He neither read nor smoked, talked nor walked. He showed no interest in the many happenings about him, and was as little affected by the mixture of noises that echoed through the building as a telephone operator in a woman's club. He was content to sit and stare with infinite satisfaction into space upon which he probably saw in gleaming letters the amount of salary that he was drawing every week.

I watched the beautiful Gloria Swanson at work one day, and was bewildered, mystified, tho deeply moved when, with tears streaming down her face and sobs shaking her shoulders, she made her way step by step across an unrecognizable room to no one, beseeching him, so far as I could understand, to forgive, forget, and for the sake of the child who wasn't there, begin whatever it was all over again. It seemed to me to be all the more remarkable a histrionic effort when I was told that Miss Swanson knew probably just as little about the story of which she was the heroine, as the hero, the child, the goldfish and the uninitiated onlookers.

When Will Rogers was not acting in front of the camera, he spent his time characteristically in the open spaces of the studio, throwing the lariat and chewing the inevitable gum, while, with the benign smile that is so well known to the audiences of the Follies, he shot off a series of deliciously impertinent comments on the affairs of the world to an admiring circle of temporarily unoccupied "atmosphere," as is his wont upon the stage. A delightful, naive and unconceited man, Will Rogers, who will never recover from his surprize and amazement at having been able to put over his rope-twisting chats upon a sophisticated audience. An earnest, forthright man, too, with the sort of Lincolnian honesty and simplicity that wins respect.

Of Jesse Lasky, the brains and the tactful spirit behind this beehive of clashing temperaments, I saw very little. But of pictures, made, and in the making, I certainly saw more during the first weeks of my novitiate than ever before in my life. I dined with the directors of rival studios, and met many stars, dozens of scenario writers, designers and decorators, and other members of that large army of men and women, who are in and behind the pictures that go out of Hollywood to all parts of the earth, and it is true to say that, in spite of its reputation as a somewhat hectic place, I found Hollywood orderly and self-respecting, eager and earnest, hardworking and devoted to its trade. A little dull, perhaps.

Finally, knowing, at any rate, what I did not like in the motion-picture and all the things, including the disconcerting and ugly close-ups, motor-cars, cabarets, country clubs, lions, Roman arenas, burning houses, and the like, which it seemed to me had been used enough, I retired to the solitude of my hotel bedroom and wrote for several days. The result was a scenario of "His Friend and His Wife." I then proceeded to read this to the skeptical William de Mille.

The picture was so well directed by him, and so well interpreted by his company, that under the title of "Midsummer Madness" it had a great success.

In addition to the pleasure and interest provided by this visit into the heart of moviedom, I brought away the firm conviction that the weak spot in the making of moving-pictures is to be found in the scenario. My observation went to show that the most vital and important part of this business was in the hands of those who knew too little about stories and too much about pictures. The story's the thing in the movies, just as the plot's the thing on the stage, and therefore I could not see why the system was adhered to of entrusting first of all the judgment, and then the scenario writing of a story, to people who were insufficiently trained, or who, having received the necessary training, fell victim immediately to the epidemic of writing down instead of up to the public. It is this chronic and deep-seated disbelief in the public's intelligence and imagination which, still existing, makes a gaping hole in the middle of most of the studios down which are thrown the greater number of the good stories that are sent to the coast, and causes the illiterate twisting, emasculation or debauchery of so many of the remainder that find their way into the pictures. There are, of course, many exceptions to be made in this sweeping assertion, otherwise we should not have had "Robin Hood," "Down to the Sea in Ships," "The Four Horsemen," "The Covered Wagon," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Rosita," that delightful picture in which George Arliss played the part of a tired business man to whom enforced leisure was a nuisance, and several others whose names I can't remember. It is my opinion, nevertheless, that the story can not be brought up to the high level of direction, photography and lighting as it prevails now until the reading and scenario departments of the great producing companies are entrusted to well-trained editors and to writers who have won their spurs. In every case, too, I think that the author should be consulted and made of use, because, after all, oddly enough, he is the father of the story, the baker who makes the loaf.

I had met Douglas Fairbanks in 1913 when, as a young actor, he crossed on the *Olympic* for a holiday in England, and was almost the only man in Piccadilly to wear a top hat and tail-coat. It was good to find that his remarkable and well-deserved success had left him with a head that was perfectly normal in size, and a sense of humor as fresh as it had ever been. He

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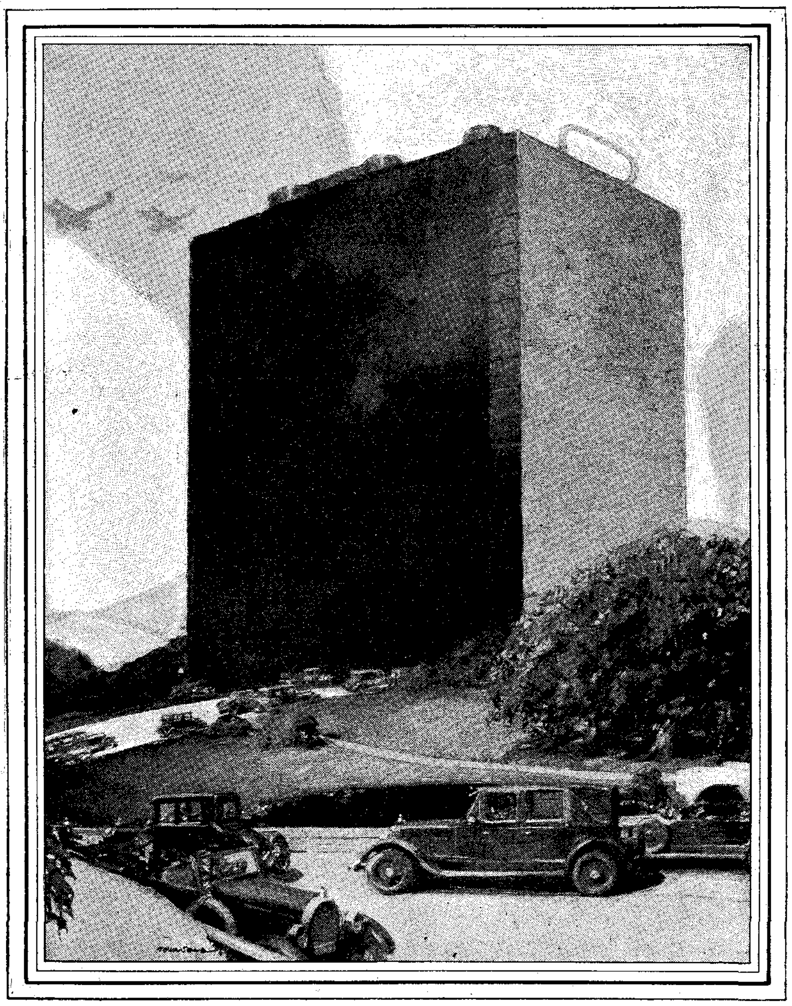

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BATTERIES

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Exide Service Stations and Radio Dealers everywhere sell Exide Radio Batteries. You will get the most out of your set with an Exide.

The Road to Home

Though written faithfully, his letters from home seemed to have had a way of arriving at his hotel in one city just after he had left for the next—and of never catching up.

Three weeks passed—business conferences, long night journeyings on sleepers, more conferences—with all too little news from home.

Then he turned eastward. In his hotel room in Chicago he still seemed a long way from that fireside in a New York suburb. He reached for the telephone—asked for his home number.

The bell tinkled cheerfully. His wife's voice greeted him. Its tone and inflection told him all was right with the world. She hardly needed to say, "Yes, they are well—dancing right here by the telephone. . . . Father and mother came yesterday. . . . Oh, we'll be glad to see you!"

* * *

Across the breadth of a continent the telephone is ready to carry your greetings with all the conviction of the human voice. Used for social or business purposes, "long distance" does more than communicate. It projects you—thought, mood, personality—to the person to whom you talk.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

had developed into an athlete as well as an artist since those pre-war days, and bore the reminders of all his pictures in scars upon his body. Sane, shrewd, energetic, high-spirited, kind and thoughtful, he had no illusions as to the permanent loyalty of picture fans or any comfortable and mistaken belief in the retention of his enormous popularity that allowed him to slacken in his efforts to make his next picture better than his last. The little leisure that he allowed himself was spent in playing games for the hardening of his muscles, and how he managed to find the time to read as widely as he did was a puzzle to me. He was helped very greatly by his wife, Mary Pickford, who did not look a day older than when she appeared in her first picture, and worked as hard as he did. It was by no means an easy life for either of them, or one free from anxiety. The fickleness of the public hung like the sword of Damocles over both their heads, but they did not intend to let it fall through any fault of theirs. They were blissfully happy together and as much in love as turtle doves.

As for Charles Spencer Chaplin, with the flapping feet and comic mustache, doomed to be funny at all costs, he struck me then as a man who had grown out of his ragged trousers, but was without sufficient self-confidence to develop the genuine tragic gifts that belong to every great comedian. Shy as a seagull and, like Douglas Fairbanks, without a swollen head, it seemed to me that he only needed the right encouragement and the right story to enable him to break away from the easy stuff that he was doing, and which he had been content to do to the infinite amusement of all the peoples to whom his name is a household word, since his earliest years upon the vaudeville stage in England and America, to prove himself an actor of the utmost sympathy and charm, with a power to draw tears as well as laughter and stir the deeper emotions of an audience that is far more eager than he seems to think to go up with a man to the highest point of his capacity. I would like to see him play "Richard II," for instance, and I am sure that he would have brought Mark Sabre to life in "If Winter Comes" with electrical effect. But of all the parts that he is capable of playing as it has never been played before, Peter Pan is the one. I wish he would take his courage in both hands and ask J. M. Barrie to let him put that play on the screen.

Weeding Them Out.—"That novelist says he took his characters from real life."

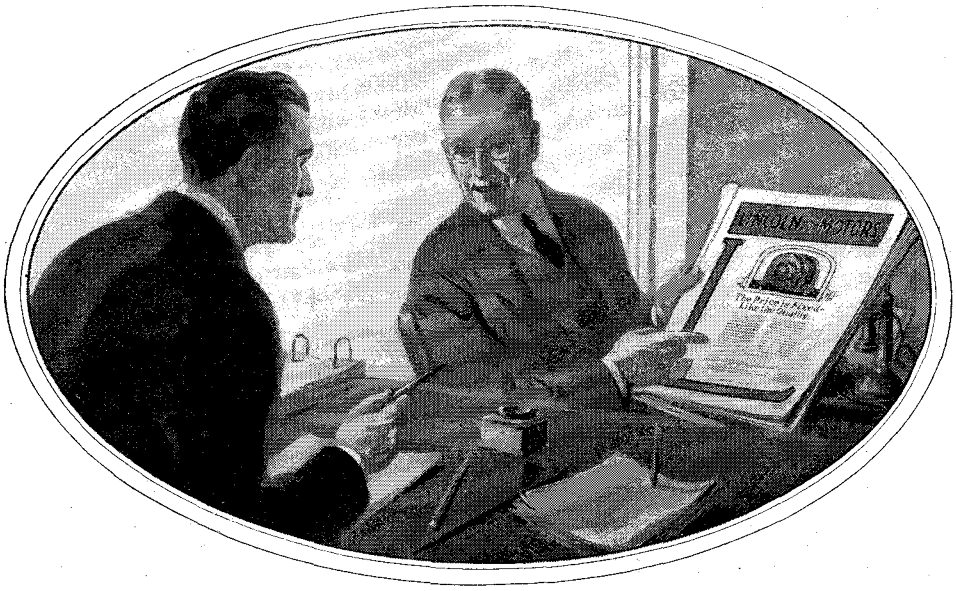
"He should be encouraged to keep on taking them," replied Mr. Growcher. "The fewer like them in real life, the better."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Privacy in the Grave.—Will sacrifice going hardware store for funeral expense; owner died; can be seen between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Call E505 5th Ave.—*Spolesman Review* (*Spokane, Wash.*).

"Well, dad, I just ran up to say hello."

"Too late, son. Your mother ran up to say good-by and got all the change."—*Jack-o'-Lantern.*

LINCOLN ELECTRIC MOTORS



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Pittsburgh
Smith, Booth, Usher Co.
Los Angeles—San Francisco

MEMO
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Quote prices on electric motors.

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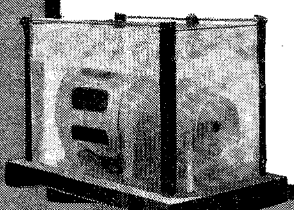

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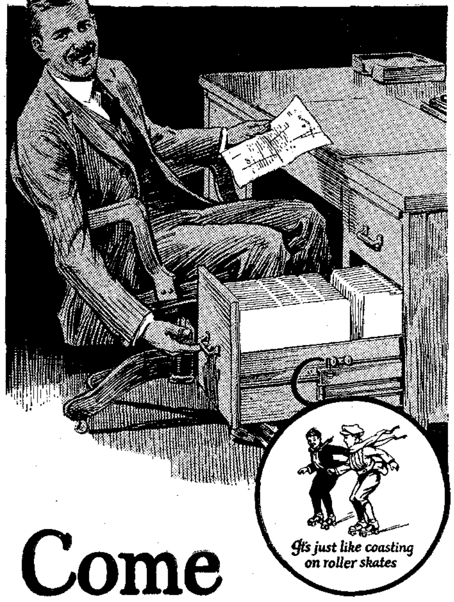
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Come and see this 1924 desk!

YOU drive a 1924 car—desks have progressed as much as cars. You owe it to yourself to use this 1924 desk! Note these conveniences. One flip of your hand—drawers *coast* out and stop. Top drawers for card records, storage—center drawer with sliding tray for office tools, bottom drawers for vertical filing. The "Y and E" Efficiency Desk comes in six models—for executives, stenographers, salesmen, clerks. Quartered oak or genuine mahogany.

Modernize your whole office

Protect important papers in "Y and E" Fire Wall Steel Files—the only filing cabinets with a protective lining of asbestos between steel walls.

"Y and E" Files

Give your books, insurance policies, currency, etc., the permanent protection of a "Y and E" B Label Safe—the safe that stays safe—no moisture between walls to rust or dry out.

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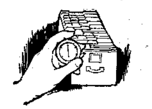
The "Y and E" Direct Name System, that finds or files any letter in less than ten seconds, is only one of many "Y and E" time-saving Systems.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OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued from page 19*

Another Finnish journal, the Fitchburg (Mass.) *North Star*, would have let the immigration regulations remain as they were for another year, while scientific study should be applied for future legislation when more normal conditions would be prevalent here and abroad. It thinks the law as it was limited immigration "sufficiently, if not too much," but believes that owing to the abnormal conditions in Europe some restrictions were necessary. Meanwhile it expresses itself as follows:

> "It looks to us to be a fallacy, the belief that immigration will depress our economic life. In fact, it should stimulate it. Our law forbids entry of anybody except people of good health and capable to earn a livelihood in productive capacity. Whoever has seen them come here and fall upon other people for support? If they replace somebody in industry or agriculture, there surely comes in consequence of this another place to the other man, and usually it has been an advance position. Those who come from other countries take the hardest places in industry and agriculture and relieve Americanized or native men for higher positions. If we get here half a million people to dig our soil and produce in industries, it should not bring this country to the pauper class. It never has done that as long as immigration has continued. Why should it do so now? It is simply uneconomic imagination.

In the view of the Finnish *Valvoja* (Calumet, Mich.), the new immigration bill is "utterly unreasonable," and it adds:

> "In those States where the Finns, for instance, are most numerous, such as Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Oregon and Washington, it is well known that the Finns are exceptionally good workers. They have opened up for cultivation such lands as no other nationality has cared to tackle. . . . Whether their work is in the mines or upon the fields, the Finns always acquit themselves creditably."

Among the French language press the San Francisco *Echo de l'Ouest* is "strongly in favor" of leaving the great doors of the United States wide open to any man, woman or child who is physically and morally healthy, of good character, and who promises to obey and respect the laws, Constitution, traditions and customs of this country. Nevertheless it believes "an exception should be made for the people belonging to certain races which can not mingle with the white race," and it adds that "for those there should be a special legislation as liberal as possible."

It should be noted that the question of immigration into this country does not greatly interest the French language press for the reason that France has need of all her people at home; and also because for those Frenchmen of adventurous mind the French colonies afford avenues of advancement. But the French, in the main, consider themselves as the most stay-at-home nation of all.

Among the German language press there is diversity of opinion rather more marked than in the case of other languages here recorded. For instance, the "keep 'em out" doctrine is the fervent belief of the *La Salle County Herold* (Ottawa, Ill.), whose editor believes that only those of Germanic blood are worthy to enter our gates. His opinion of other European nations is, at least, arresting:

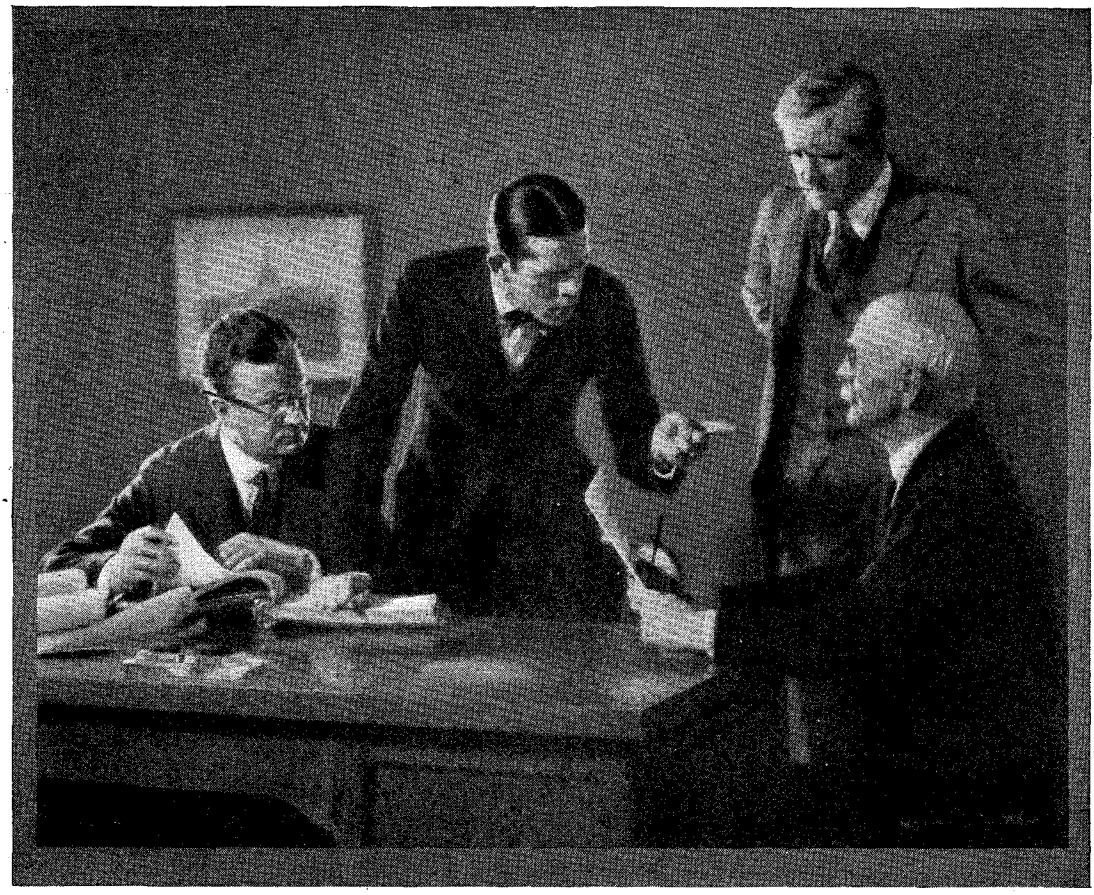
> "Russia has sufficient territory for ten times its present population. Ninety-five per cent. of the people she sends us are Jews. It is an unpardonable crime to admit Russians as American citizens, for many reasons.
>
> "Poles, Roumanians, Serbs, Bulgarians *et id omne genus*, aye, as a matter of fact all Slavs, and the scum from the gutters and sewers of the Balkans, should be strictly prohibited from landing on our shores, as well as the flotsam and jetsam from murderous Southern Italy.
>
> "The people from Switzerland and those from the strictly Germanic nations, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Austria and Norway make the finest citizens, much better than those from England, for they lack treachery and hypocrisy. And their first generation born on this soil is absolutely and forever American."

The German Chicago *Abendpost* approves on the whole the new immigration regulations, tho it understands that interests of certain nationalities will be affected by it most seriously. Many will protest against the new bill, no doubt, but—

> "However justifiable, such an attitude must be considered as wrong. It is wrong because the question whether the immigration should be limited . . . must be examined solely from the American viewpoint. It is only the interests of the United States, but not the interests of any other nation, that should be taken into consideration. . . .
>
> "It is undoubtedly peoples of the Germanic group, that is to say, the inhabitants of Great Britain, Scandinavia, Germany and Holland, as well as the Irish, tho these latter belong to another group, that adapt themselves best to the American life. All other nations are less kindred to the Americans. Their immigration must not be prohibited, but it must be limited to assimilable numbers. Protests emanating from foreign States must be rejected as unfounded unless they are based on existing international treaties. The American people certainly has the right of deciding whom it wants to let in and whom it prefers to stay out."

The view-point of another German paper, the Dakota *Freie Presse* (New Ulm, Minn.), is diametrically opposed to the opinion just quoted. Instead of limiting immigration, legislators should throw the American doors wide open, thinks this paper, and it adds:

> "Ten million immigrants should be immediately admitted to this country. This would entail for the United States an enormous rise in agricultural and industrial life. Ten million immigrants would consume ten million bushels of wheat, and they would buy twenty million pairs of shoes, twenty million suits of clothes, 100,000 automobiles, as well as many other things. The limitation of immigration



He didn't put this plant in a Museum!

Production Manager: "That son of yours ought to be stopped. He will never earn a nickel on that new plant, the way he is sinking money into it."

President: "What have you noticed? I've been watching it and I want to see if your observation checks with mine."

Production Manager: "Why, he has given the Consulting Engineer carte blanche on the selection of piping contractors. You know what that means—the work is not being let on a price basis at all. I don't believe a single low bidder has landed a contract."

President: "Just what I thought. But I don't want to stop him—if it teaches him a lesson it's money well spent. Just get out your figures on Plant No. 2 that we built. It's a duplicate of the new one. When the time comes I'll make him compare those figures with his costs—then he will see once and for all that you've got to keep your finger on first costs and insist on placing contracts on a price basis."

* * * * * * * *

"There, my boy, is your mistake in black and white," said the President to his son a morning later. "On the heating, sprinkler and power piping work you spent $10,000 more than I did on exactly the same kind of plant—just wasted that money. Good thing you didn't have charge of anything more than the piping or the plant would have been a certain failure from the beginning."

President's Son: "But your figures don't go far enough. What were your starting costs?"

President: "Starting costs? What do you mean?"

President's Son: "Simply this. It took two weeks longer to install the piping in your plant than it did in mine. Even when your plant was *supposed* to be finished it stood absolutely idle for two weeks while essential changes were being made in the power piping. And for another two weeks you got only 25% production because only one end of the building was warm enough to work in. In short, my plant was working at full capacity six weeks before yours. It made a profit of $22,000 which *you* lost through delays in getting your plant started. You were so busy seeking a low price that you forgot you were building a plant to make money—not to put in a museum for the edification of low bidders."

President: "But your $10,000 *extra* cost is tied up as long as the plant lasts."

Auditor: (seeing the light) "And the $22,000 extra profit is turning over as capital as long as the plant lasts."

President: "Why, you young scamp—where did you pick up—"

President's Son: "The Consulting Engineer told me at the beginning if I'd let him choose the contractors just as he specified materials, there would be no delay in getting capacity production. He awarded all piping contracts to the Grinnell Company. Said they specialized in accuracy—not in bargains."

President: "Specify the contractor, eh! Never thought of it—but it sounds O.K.—it worked all right—just push that buzzer for Miss Burrows, please. I want to dictate a memorandum to all the plants on this, and, by Jove, it gives me just the idea I've been looking for—that article for the Chamber of Commerce *Bulletin* you know—good stuff—new stuff—say, boy, you'd better take the new runabout and send the bill to the old man."

* * * * * * * * *

For further information write today to Grinnell Company, Inc., 274 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I.

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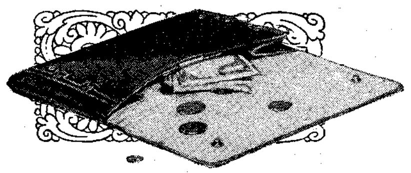
Automatic Sprinkler Systems	Steam & Hot Water Heating Equipment	Humidifying and Drying Equipment	Fittings, Hangers and Valves	Pipe Bending, Welding, etc.	Power and Process Piping

If it's Industrial Piping, take it up with us

they save—

your Feet—your Stockings—your Pocketbook



Foot comfort is your birthright. The Cantilever Shoe is made to save your feet—to keep them healthy, normal and comfortable. The natural shape of the shoe and the flexible cantilever arch give you wonderful comfort and freedom. Unimpeded circulation keeps the foot cooler in summer. The arch of the shoe fits up snugly to the undercurve of the foot, giving restful support without hampering the action of the foot muscles. The foot has a chance to build up arch strength through exercise. The well-placed, moderate heel induces you to toe straight ahead, taking the strain off the inner and weaker side of the foot. This prevents flat foot and helps to correct weak arches.

Save Wear on Stockings

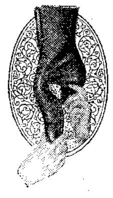
Many Cantilever Shoe wearers have discovered that their hosiery wears an unusually long time. The non-rubbing heel of the Cantilever Shoe does away with friction at the heel of the stocking. The natural lines make the shoe fit so smoothly that there is practically no chafing to wear out hosiery. By wearing Cantilevers, you will probably save half the cost of your shoes through the longer wear you get out of your stockings. That's real economy, isn't it?

Quality Shoes at Reduced Prices Are Truly Inexpensive

At the newly reduced prices, Cantilevers save your pocketbook. We have been able to lower the prices of all Cantilever Shoes without changing their fine quality, because sales have increased to an extent that makes manufacturing more economical. Cantilevers wear a long time. They hold their shape and trim appearance, too. Considering their durability and their moderate prices, Cantilever Shoes are probably the best footwear investment that any one could make.

There is a fine variety to select from. Nice looking oxfords in a number of styles and leathers, as well as stylish pumps tastefully designed in one-strap, two-strap, and twin-strap effects. Trim, graceful lines and quality materials make these comfortable shoes a fitting, finishing touch to your Spring costume.

Cantilevers are sold everywhere by carefully selected dealers. If none of the dealers below is near you, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., for the address of a more conveniently located store.



Cantilever Shoe FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Cantilever Stores—Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade (Main & Market)
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302—11th Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (nr. Shelburne)
Baltimore—325 North Charles St. (2nd floor)
Bangor—John Conners Shoe Co.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Berkeley—The Booterie
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—109 Newbury St. cor. Clarendon St.
Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
1050 Leland (near Broadway)
835 E. 61st St., cor. Drexel Ave.
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—Wulff Shoe Co.
Columbus, Ga.—Johnson Cook Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Volk Bros. Co.
Davenport—M. L. Parker Co.
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
Duluth—107 West First St. (near 1st Ave., W.)
Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
Haverhill—McGregor's, 21 Washington Sq.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jackson, Mich.—L. H. Field
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Long Beach, Cal.—*536 Pine* Ave.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—Macon Shoe Co.
Madison—Family Shoe Store
Manchester, N. H.—Wm. Marcotte Co.
Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
Mobile—E. H. Britton
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York 14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
2950 Third Ave. (152nd St.)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—516—15th St. (opp. City Hall)
Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peoria—Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)
Philadelphia—1932 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
Sacramento—208 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Schenectady—445 State St.
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—28 & 30 Blandina St., cor. Union
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilkinsburg—Anderson's, 918 Wood St.
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yonkers—22 Main St.
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.

Agencies in 432 other cities

means an obstacle to the well-being and to the development of the country."

Says the editor of the *Volksblatt und Freiheits-Freund* (Pittsburgh):

"We are opposed to any further restriction of immigration. Samuel Gompers, himself an immigrant, ought to be ashamed of his efforts to shut out others. This also applies to Secretary Davis. To keep people out of our country is as stupid as would be the policy of a city to keep out people from other cities who wish to move there. It is as stupid as the policy of a storekeeper who shuts out would-be customers. These people came here to work, to create wealth, to absorb our surplus at a profit to ourselves. Their children capture the honors and prizes in our schools and colleges. 'Who's Who' is full of them. Most of the so-called 'Americanization' campaigns are bunk. Who Americanized Carl Schurz? Who Americanized Gompers and Davis? Efforts to keep out immigration are prompted by a mistaken policy of creating a monopoly in the labor market. It is un-American to say to another human being: 'Thou shalt not have a job.' Criminals and paupers are the only classes that should be excluded; others should be aided, advised, directed. The present stream of immigration from Germany is bringing men and women of the finest character and splendid educational attainments, scientists, scholars, thinkers. But even the illiterate man, honest and industrious, is an asset. Why should we build a Chinese Wall?"

A rather opposite German-American view is exprest by the Schenectady *Herold-Journal* (Schenectady, N. Y.), which observes:

"We do not believe that a greater number should be allowed to enter the country than can be conveniently assimilated. No one will deny that the United States can conveniently assimilate the immigrants allowed to enter under the present law. We do believe, however, that if immigrants were selected at source, special pains should be taken to select those most readily susceptible to assimilation. The new law, based on the census of 1890, aims to select the immigrants with this view in mind, and consequently favors the Nordic races. It is much too drastic and discriminates against the other races to an excessive extent."

To solve the immigration problem thoroughly, remarks the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, one of the chief requirements seems to be "selection of immigrants at the port of embarkation, thereby eliminating those dangerous and mischievous races between incoming immigrant ships, the outcome of which seems in many cases to decide the fate of those seeking new opportunities in this country." This daily expresses the hope that Congress will eventually "devote itself to a thorough study of the immigration question, solving it in a manner which shall take due cognizance of the requirements of this country."

Why fix any per cent. at all on incoming population, asks the *Westlicher Herold*

(Winona, Minn.), for to do this seems to be saying, "we will take, say, two per cent. of good immigration and two per cent. of bad immigration." It considers such a policy "absolutely foolish, unsound in theory, and not for the best interests of the United States." Immigration "from the nations of Southern Europe, settling principally in the larger cities, especially the Eastern cities, which are already overcrowded," sooner or later develops competition with American labor, and "should be curtailed or prohibited." This weekly adds:

"Back in 1890, and prior to that time, the immigration, no doubt, was more desirable because more of it came from Northern Europe, which consisted of Germans, Russians, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Irish, most of whom settled in the agricultural districts of the Western plains, cut-over or waste land and made them productive. Such immigration we want to-day because this country needs it in its development. The American born are not very anxious to go out on a cut-over piece of land, grub out the stumps and make the land productive, or, in fact, develop anything else in the wilderness that takes any great amount of effort, hardship and privation, because the American wants to make his money and living in an easier way, and usually finds a way to do it. We can not get any too much good immigration; otherwise, it will take another two or three hundred years to develop the great West. Why do something in two or three hundred years' time that might be done in from fifteen to twenty-five years?"

As we need good immigration and desire to keep out the bad, this weekly suggests: "Why not find some way to admit all desirable immigration and exclude all undesirable immigration. This could be ascertained through questionnaires and through a definite plan whereby every immigrant would be placed somewhere definitely before he came, so that he would become productive in the development of the United States."

According to the Denver *Colorado Herold*, the regulation of immigration according to the number of people already arrived from a given country, who have been naturalized, "would tend to draw a larger element from those advanced European countries, with ideas and customs more like those we cherish in the United States." Having gone through a more up-to-date industrial and social training, this weekly believes that "they would not fall victims to seditious propaganda so easily, and they would more quickly enlist in organized effort to elevate the social and material position of craftsmen and small business men."

A German-American response, with a glow of humor as well as pathos, altho it contributes nothing toward the solution of the immigration problem, is received from the editor of the *Sioux City Volksfreund* (Sioux City, Iowa), who tells a poignant human-interest story in the briefest terms, when he says on a printed post-card, evidently sent to all who write him:

"Write no more letters. This newspaper is run by only one man, who is nearly

Where one is safe, Four others pay

Don't pay Pyorrhea's price— Brush your teeth with Forhan's

Every man and woman is in danger of Pyorrhea. According to reliable dental statistics, four persons out of every five past 40, and thousands younger, too, are victims of this disease.

Are you willing to pay the penalty—lost teeth and shattered health? If not, don't neglect your teeth. Visit your dentist regularly for tooth and gum inspection, and make Forhan's For the Gums *your* dentifrice. It is most pleasant to the taste.

Forhan's For the Gums, if used in time and used consistently, will help prevent Pyorrhea or check its course, keep the gums firm, the teeth white, the mouth healthy.

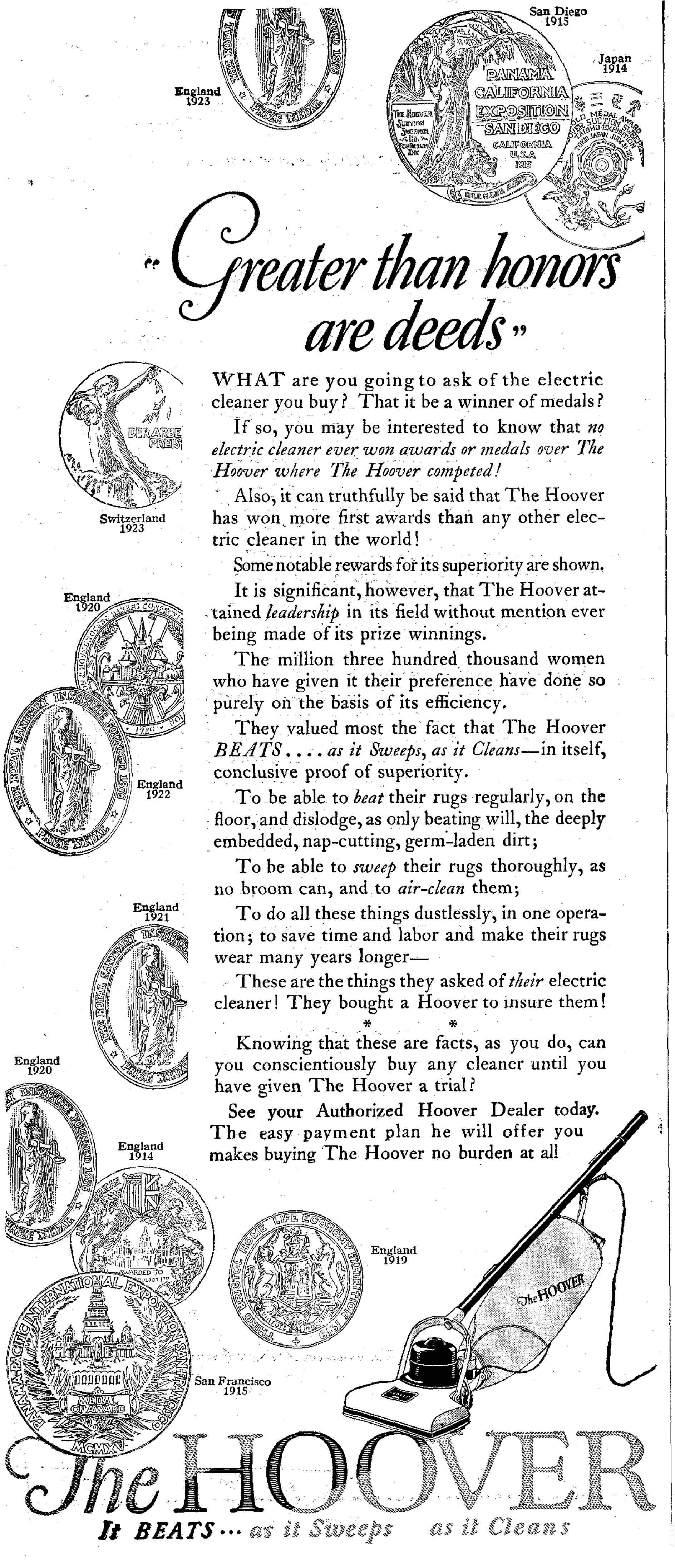
There is only one tooth paste of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake, make sure that you get it. Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

Formula of
R. J. Forhan DDS
Forhan Company
New York



"Greater than honors are deeds"

WHAT are you going to ask of the electric cleaner you buy? That it be a winner of medals?

If so, you may be interested to know that *no electric cleaner ever won awards or medals over The Hoover where The Hoover competed!*

Also, it can truthfully be said that The Hoover has won more first awards than any other electric cleaner in the world!

Some notable rewards for its superiority are shown.

It is significant, however, that The Hoover attained *leadership* in its field without mention ever being made of its prize winnings.

The million three hundred thousand women who have given it their preference have done so purely on the basis of its efficiency.

They valued most the fact that The Hoover *BEATS.... as it Sweeps, as it Cleans*—in itself, conclusive proof of superiority.

To be able to *beat* their rugs regularly, on the floor, and dislodge, as only beating will, the deeply embedded, nap-cutting, germ-laden dirt;

To be able to *sweep* their rugs thoroughly, as no broom can, and to *air-clean* them;

To do all these things dustlessly, in one operation; to save time and labor and make their rugs wear many years longer—

These are the things they asked of *their* electric cleaner! They bought a Hoover to insure them!

* *

Knowing that these are facts, as you do, can you conscientiously buy any cleaner until you have given The Hoover a trial?

See your Authorized Hoover Dealer today. The easy payment plan he will offer you makes buying The Hoover no burden at all

The HOOVER

It BEATS ... as it Sweeps as it Cleans

OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

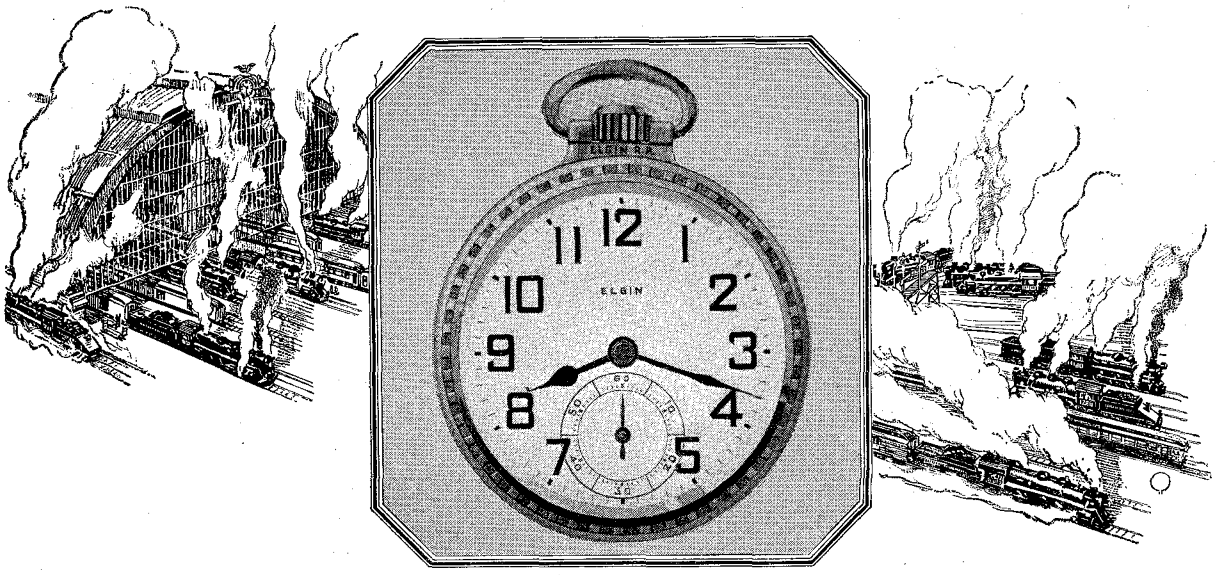
sixty-six years old, who in 1920 lost the sight of his left eye at the hands of a negro burglar, and who with his right eye sees poorly. Save the postage. Letters can serve no purpose."

Among the Greek press we find an interesting opinion set forth by the editor of the Chicago *Greek Star*, who says:

> "We are in full accord with the attitude of some of the officials at Washington—that selection of admissible immigrants be made abroad, and not here; thus avoiding unnecessary expense for trips to New York, trouble for the immigration authorities and unpleasantness for the unfortunates who, tho having landed on Ellis Island, are not permitted to land on American soil, being deprived of the privilege of becoming a part of this great country, where millions of men, women and children have found home, work and protection under the American flag.
>
> "In selecting immigrants abroad the authorities should not be influenced in any way by politicians, and the selection should be made of those who are healthy and sane, and willing to contribute their share toward Greater America.
>
> "America is a country of three million square miles, and with such an area, millions of people from Europe can melt and perform for the benefit of all concerned.
>
> "We believe preference should not be given to the Northern races, because we feel that, when selective immigration is employed, an equally good selection can be made among the Southern races.
>
> "Speaking of our people, the Greeks, America has no regrets to offer, for the Greeks have contributed in literature, science, in business, to a great extent, and their patriotism during the war has proved to be 100 per cent. stanch.
>
> "We are also in favor of fixing the admission quota of 3 per cent. or over, and, when we have selected immigration, undoubtedly we have selected Americans, who will prove just as faithful to the land of their adoption as those who landed on American soil years ago, and who are now part of this great commonwealth."

"A vicious and un-American project" is the description given to the Johnson immigration bill by *The Greek Review* (Chicago), which goes on to say:

> "This country is without doubt the creation of the immigrant, and no element can claim priority for its upbuilding, altho the Anglo-Saxons were the first to settle and develop the land. This idea of discriminating between foreigners is certainly an imported product, for neither the American Constitution nor the ideals of this country ever allowed such a political conduct. There has been much foolish talk about the undesirability of certain immigrants, especially those who hail from Southeastern Europe, but the fact is that what America to-day needs is not material wealth, which certainly is abundant and plentiful, but intellectual and artistic wealth, which is and has been the perquisite of the sentimental and hot-blooded races of the Mediterranean. In addition to other artistic potentialities these races also possess an inventive spirit, which is just what this



The new Elgin Railroad Watch, "B. W. Raymond," 21 jewels. The most highly specialized timekeeping instrument ever produced for the railroad man.

The Success of the Elgin Railroad Watch

The New "B. W. RAYMOND"· *21 Jewels*

ALTHOUGH only about six months have passed since Elgin offered the Railroad Watch, "The New B. W. Raymond," it has gained an acceptance unusual in such a short time.

Part of this is unquestionably due to the fact that this new watch comes as the successor to the earlier Elgin "Raymond," which has so long enjoyed the high regard of the railroad man.

But it is not to be overlooked that this new Elgin Railroad Watch, "B. W. Raymond," is a remarkable timepiece *in its own right.*

Balance Wheel—new Elgin design. Extremely close compensation in different temperatures.

Mainspring—extra long, giving a safety margin of many hours' excess running power.

Regulator—positive in action, giving very close pocket regulation.

Eight Adjustments—five of them to positions. 21 jewels.

Each "B. W. Raymond" cased by the Elgin Watchmakers—special close regulation of each watch in its own case.

Case—expressly designed for the railroad man. Extra heavy stock to resist wear. Gold-filled only.

Pendant—sets down snugly to center of case. Dust-proofed by new Elgin method.

Bow—solid gold safety bow—cannot be pulled out.

Crown—deeply corrugated—a good grip for thumb and finger in winding.

Bezel—heavily knurled. Can be screwed down to keep dust out, and yet easily removed.

Dial—fine enamel. Large, clear figures. Wide reflector. Correct time visible at a glance in any light.

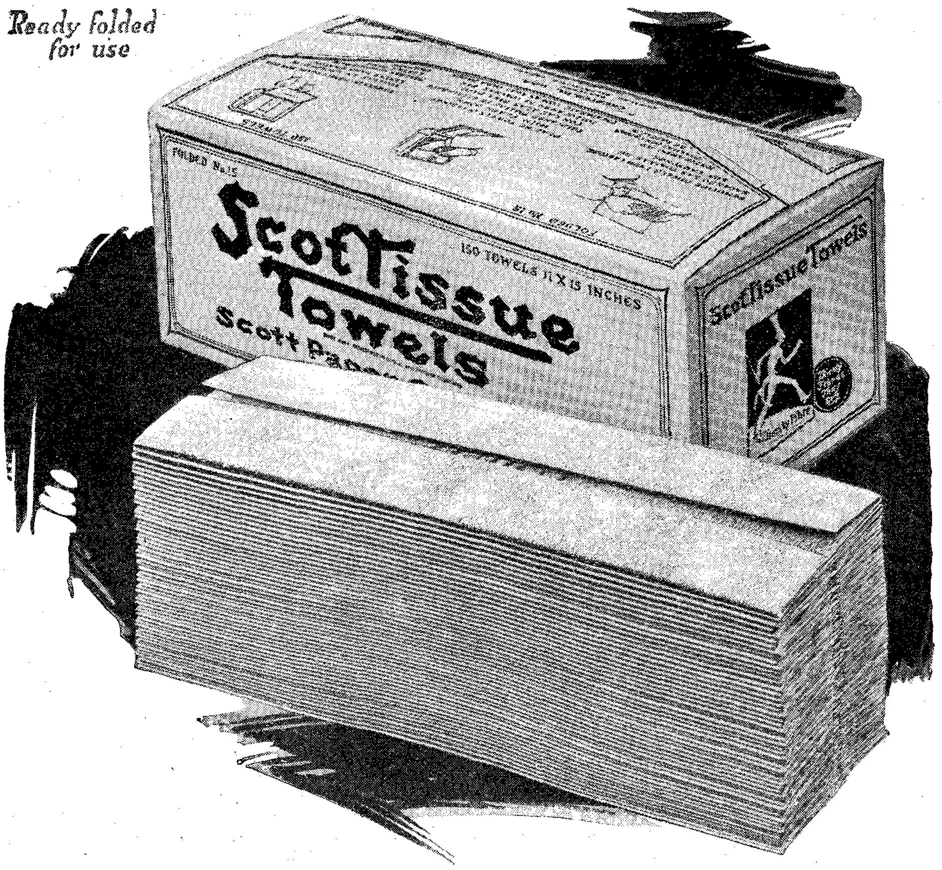
Experience under actual running conditions in the pockets of a large number of railroad men, shows that the new Elgin Railroad Watch, "B. W. Raymond," is an exceedingly close rating timepiece.

It is as distinctive in appearance as in performance—the most highly specialized timekeeping instrument ever produced for the railroad man.

ELGIN

The Professional Timekeeper

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY · ELGIN, U. S. A.



Ready folded for use

The Health Towel of a hundred uses!

In the home—office—factory—garage—wherever there is need for clean, safe, comfortable towels that *really dry*—ScotTissue Towels do just that because of their soft, white Thirsty Fibres.

150 towels in a dust-proof carton, ... 40c
Canada and Rocky Mountain Zone . . 50c
Case of 3750 towels (25 cartons) $6.15
F. O. B. Factory
Weight 60 lbs. per case.
Even lower prices in 5, 10 and 25 case orders.
If your dealer cannot supply you, send us your order.
SCOTT PAPER COMPANY
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Also makers of ScotTissue Toilet Papers

Try the Handy Pack of 25 towels for 10c

ScotTissue Towels
—have changed the towel habits of the nation.
—have made it easy to have clean hands.
—have made it possible for everybody to afford a fresh, clean, individual towel every time.
—are the only towels that contain these marvelously soft Thirsty Fibres.
—are daily being used in many new ways, because of their extraordinary drying, cleaning and absorbing powers.

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for
Kitchen Bathroom
Automobile
Office Factory

OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

country needs to develop its limitless natural undeveloped resources.

"It is an historical axiom that the greatest nations of the world were mixed nations; this is true so far as ancient Greece, Rome, and modern England are concerned. Modern science has proven that for endurance, political continuity and the development of a vigorous civilization those nations which were the crossing of many bloods survived and produced most. What certain purists in this country call national one-mindedness is not, as they claim, the creation of a single race, for other nations equally heterogeneous in their primary composition achieved national unity of a superior and refined degree, which, in addition to extreme nationalism possest also a sense of those higher elements which go to produce stable and permanent civilizations. This country is big enough to take in twice the number of its inhabitants and still be a sparsely inhabited country. So far as assimilation is concerned it has been proven that with a wise and more practical governmental policy, foreign elements do not survive their customs and usages in the second generation."

Among the Hungarian language newspapers the Youngstown (Ohio) *Amerikai Magyar Hirlap* believes Senator Watson's selective immigration plan based upon the census of 1910 to be more logical than the Johnson plan, and it continues:

"The examination and certification of immigrants by American Consuls before departure is likewise reasonable and just. For it is no more than fair that the immigrant be spared a fruitless journey and avoid hardships.

"It is high time that we in America settle down to normal ways and peaceful understandings. In 1918, obsessed by a mania of a different sort, great industries that counted on foreign labor were publishing daily advertisements in the foreign-language press, with the slogan 'Stay in America.' They feared lest the immigrant run back to his former home. Now the tables are turned. Let us always remember that for every dollar the immigrant has received in wages he has contributed two in labor to America. It is high time the scales be balanced."

The passing of the immigration bill means to the Buffalo *Il Foglio Di Colombo* that this country is "the original habitat of the Anglo-Saxon race"; and that "it is now settled that we Italians are an inferior race." As the New York *Progresso Italo-Americano* puts it: "We desire no favors. We only wish to be treated on an equal basis with other groups of immigrants," and it adds:

"The Italian comes here and brings to our shores a strong hardihood and physique that is rarely excelled. His temperament is that of a buoyant, joyful, optimistic type that makes life at all times seem very interesting. . . .

"Within the past half century the unskilled labor of the Italian immigrants has contributed much toward the building up of the country. They have built our railroads, dug our tunnels, mined our coal and other metals, erected our buildings, increased our manufactures, built up our industries and enhanced our commerce. This work has made the greatness of America. Subways have been built, skyscrapers have been erected, modern conveniences of living have been secured."

Il Progresso goes on to say that the metal trades have attracted many Italians, and many have been employed outside the mills in Birmingham, in Pittsburgh, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Moreover we are told that:

> "Many have worked in the foundries—and, for instance, in Detroit—there they have also been occupied in the automobile factories and other places in the iron-bed works. In various centers Italians have made cutlery and tools, gas and electric fixtures. In the metal working shops of Connecticut, several years ago, the Italian women were nearly one-tenth of all women employed. As lumber and saw-mill hands, the Italians have been employed in Canada, in California, and especially in Louisiana and the South generally. Many have worked in the paper and wood-pulp manufacture, others in the rubber factories of the East. In the Middle States, Sicilians and Calabrians have become prominent as employees in glass manufacture. In the cigar and tobacco industries in the region east of Mississippi, the South Italians have been one of the leading foreign groups employed; in Tampa, Florida, several thousands have been engaged in the work. In the Middle West and in Massachusetts, especially Brockton, South Italian men and women have been prominent among recent immigrants employed in the making of boots and shoes. The Italians have played an important part in the textile industry, except the cotton manufacture. In the silk manufacture North and South Italians have been more numerous than any other recent immigrants. They have been employed mostly in New Jersey, and especially in the city of Paterson. In New Jersey they have been one-sixth of the operatives, more than half have been weavers, warpers or twisters-in, which are the high-skilled and best-paid categories of labor. Many work at silk dyeing, many are the makers of woolens and worsteds in New England, notably at Lawrence. Some thousands of South Italians have had unskilled employment. The same may be said of the workers in the rope, twine and hemp mills of New England and New York. What the Italians have done in the clothing industry might serve for an important chapter in the history of labor in America."

In Chicago, *The Newcomer*, formerly known as *Il Cittadino*, which describes itself as "a national weekly devoted to Americanization, good government, education and problems of peace," takes the stand that the increase in the population of the United States during the past twenty years shows how dangerously this country is approaching the point of overpopulation, yet it adds:

> "We are strongly in favor of admitting here —the sooner the better—wives and children of those who are already here. Aged parents and destitute sisters may also be included in the list. A man can never have his mind in this country altogether unless he is permitted to send for his family and establish permanently his residence in this country. By permitting him to bring his

Toothpastes that clean only temporarily—*can not keep back decay!*

This tooth paste helps the natural cleansing processes of the mouth

THE most thorough brushing you can give your teeth has little effect on the mouth acids—the greatest cause of decay.

The only protection against these acids is the natural cleansing action of the salivary glands. The alkaline fluids from these glands neutralize the acids as fast as they form.

But the mouth glands today have slowed down. Our soft cooked foods do not give them enough exercise.

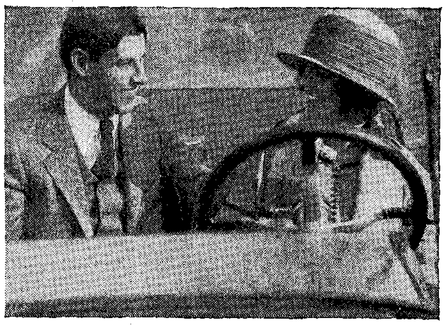
You will keep your teeth cleaner and safer by using a tooth paste that gently stimulates the mouth glands than by trying to brush away these constantly forming acids.

This tooth paste increases the protective fluids of the mouth

As soon as Pebeco enters the mouth, the fluids from the mouth glands begin to flow more freely. They wash all through the mouth. They thoroughly neutralize the acids as fast as they form.

Pebeco leaves your whole mouth in a healthy live condition—your gums, your palate, the entire oral cavity.

Pebeco cleans and polishes the teeth thoroughly and it cannot scratch the enamel. Made only by Lehn & Fink, Inc. At all druggists.



Sound white teeth are important to your appearance and they directly affect your health. Pebeco polishes your teeth and stimulates the natural cleansing process to keep your teeth safe.

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Free Offer

Send coupon for free generous tube

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Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.

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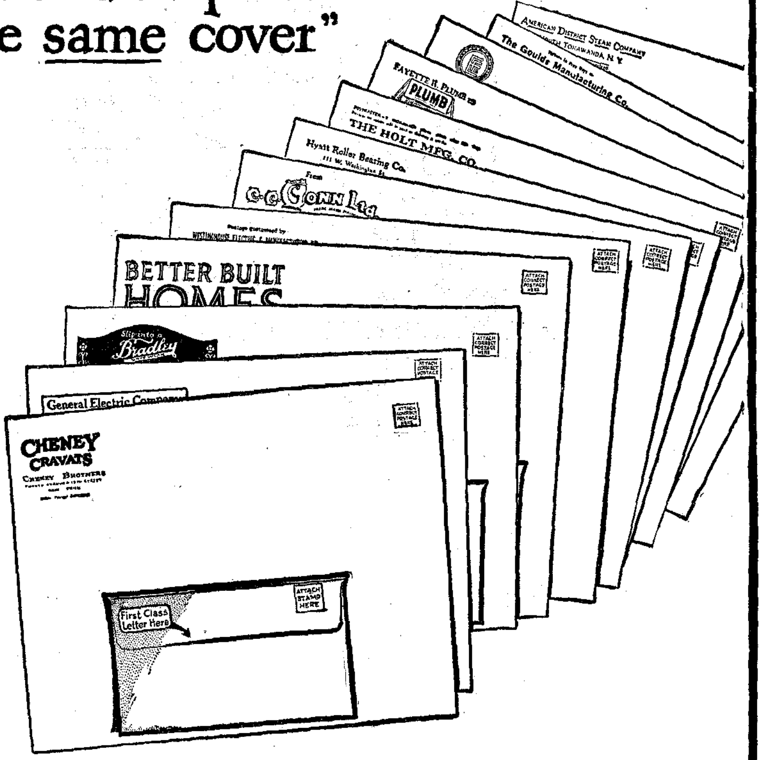
A few of the 5,000 who send letter and printed matter "under the same cover"



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"Mailing Information Headquarters"

Twenty-four Branches in Metropolitan Centers

Both Together, Sir!

Du-Plex Envelopes, in stock sizes and in average quantities, are sold by many leading stationers. If you cannot secure them locally write direct to "Mailing Information Headquarters."

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COLUMBIAN MON-O-POST TWO COMPARTMENT ENVELOPES
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Other Pats. Pending

FOR MORE SALES THROUGH THE MAILS

OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

wife and minor children, we will permit him to jump into the melting-pot and to assimilate himself as a loyal citizen of this glorious Republic.

"But others, whom we do not need, should be kept out. We can not, in fact, endanger the prosperity of our people in the attempt to help that of others altogether stranger to us."

Another Chicago publication for readers of Italian is *L'Italia*, which says if the Italians feel resentment against the Johnson Bill, it would seem that they are justified, for "no one would ever have supposed that a nation which has given the best workmen to agriculture, mining and industry in the United States—a nation which in the war gave a larger percentage of its sons to the United States Army than did any other national group of immigrants—a great nation which has a present no less glorious than its past, should be treated in such a manner." This newspaper also maintains that:

"Italy would not expect an explanation, if, for some internal reasons, immigration were forbidden to all or diminished in equal proportions for all people—because in such a case the measure would indicate an urgency arising from internal conditions. But when the fact is considered that the census of 1890 is selected purposely in order to diminish the current of immigration from the south of Europe—since 1890 is the very year in which the population of the United States included a very small number of immigrants from Southern Europe—an Italian feels that his dignity has been injured, and he sees a spirit of antipathy manifested toward immigrants from the south of Europe."

The Des Moines *Tribuna Italiana* resents the fact that some Americans have the impression that the element coming to this country is the riff-raff of Italy, and declares that the sooner we disabuse ourselves of this notion the better. It assures us moreover that:

"The vast body of the Italians in America are kind, honest, and useful workers. To speak of Italians, in the mind of some people, is to speak of so many 'black hands,' but this is a gross exaggeration. A very small percentage of the Italian immigration is dangerous. The great majority of the dangerous immigrants are found among other races. Look over the statistics of the United States penitentiaries, county and Federal prisons, and you will see the smallest numbers are Italians, compared with those of other nationalities."

"Considering the immigration question from a purely American point of view," says the Hazelton (Pa.) *Trentino*, there is no reason why any man, able and willing to work, should not be permitted to enter this country, whose population could be three times or more what it is at present. After all, it adds, "when Columbus reached these shores he did not find any other nationality than Indians, who are the real

Americans. Therefore any race discrimination, under ordinary circumstances, is not to be considered as fair." Nevertheless this journal reminds us that it is of the utmost importance that the selection of admissible immigrants be made abroad through our Consuls, in order to keep out the undesirable elements as much as possible. The Rochester *Stampa Unita* observes:

"The most interesting fact in our mind is that to-day the percentage of foreign born people in America is less than it was during Lincoln's time. Sixty and seventy years ago the same antipathy against the 'foreigner' existed, but at that time the feeling was directed against the Irish and German. To-day it is against the Italian, Russian, Pole and Balkan peoples. Included in the Russians and Poles of course are the Jewish people.

"It is interesting also to note that the representatives in Washington who are so strong against the immigrant, especially those of Southeastern Europe, are not in a position to judge whether those immigrants can be assimilated as well as other races. In fact, the representatives who make the most noise are from the Western and Southern States, where they have no opportunity to study the newcomer at first hand, but rely mostly on hearsay."

The editor of the San Francisco *Sentinella*, an Italian-American monthly magazine, avers that the United States, as they are to-day, are the great and splendid fruit of work of all immigrants, but that the nations of North Europe want to acquire the whole privilege of settlement here. All he asks for the Italians is equal treatment. As to the charge that the Italian immigrants are inferior mentally, the Kansas City *Piccolo Messaggero* cites an Italian authority for the statement that among the Italian immigrants since the war the percentage of illiteracy was only 6 per cent. less than the average among the native-born in America, and it adds:

"Unfortunately, the Italians are classified as unskilled laborers, when, as a matter of fact, they have experience in farming, gardening and home industries. They show a great power of adaptation under adverse conditions, which is a sign of a strong will and intelligence. These men from their early boyhood have worked in the fields of sunny Italy, but now some become machinists, others wholesale merchants, still others are engaged in construction work, or change into miners, barbers, and some even acquire a profession.

"What really counts is intelligence, not culture, or a simple knowledge of reading and writing. If some Italians do not know even the first letter of the alphabet they have intelligence and will-power to push their way forward in the industrial and commercial life of the country, live a useful life, and give their children the chance which was not theirs, for a higher education."

The New York *Corriere d'America* says the Johnson Bill is "harmful to the nation's interest, offensive to the feelings of a large citizenry, to the dignity of friendly nations, to international comity and to historical truth," and it adds:

"The attempt to establish new racial

For You Who Care

The way that brought whiter, cleaner teeth to millions the world over

A NEW way of teeth cleaning has come into world-wide use. Dentists of some 50 nations are advising it today. Millions know the benefits it brings.

It is at your command. A ten-day test is sent to all who ask. If you have not yet tried it, mail this coupon now.

Don't neglect film

Your teeth are coated with a film—that viscous film you feel. Unless you combat it daily, it threatens constant harm.

That clinging film, if left on teeth, soon becomes discolored. Then it forms dingy coats. That is why teeth lose luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They cause many serious troubles, local and internal.

Most people have suffered more or less from troubles caused by film.

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Now they combat it

Modern research has discovered two ways to fight that film. One disintegrates the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

Dental authorities have proved these methods effective. A new-type tooth-paste has been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent.

Leading dentists everywhere began to advise it. Now a large percentage of those you meet are enjoying its results.

New-day factors

Pepsodent embodies several factors which research proved essential. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, also its starch digestant

This is to better neutralize mouth acids, to better digest starch deposits.

These things mean a new era in teeth cleaning. They bring a new conception of what clean teeth mean. The whiter teeth you see everywhere now show one conspicuous effect.

You can quickly learn by a delightful test what Pepsodent means to you.

Why not find that out?

Pepsodent REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Now advised by leading dentists the world over

This test will show

Send this coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

Then decide your future course by what you see and feel.

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10-DAY TUBE FREE

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Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

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Only one tube to a family

FACTS ABOUT A FAMOUS FAMILY

3,000,000 motor cars

THE companies which comprise the General Motors family have produced more than 3,000,000 of the passenger automobiles and trucks which are in active use today throughout the world.

Parts, accessories and equipment produced by General Motors are used on millions of other cars.

Each day more people are carried in motor cars than are carried by all the railroads. How impossible modern life would be without their dependable service!

GENERAL MOTORS

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General Motors cars, trucks and Delco-Light products may be purchased on the *GMAC* Payment Plan. Insurance service is furnished by General Exchange Corporation.

OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

hierarchies among American citizens may cause wide rifts and deep cracks on the surface of their social unity. By stamping with the mark of inferiority millions of good Americans in order to build against them a fence of dislikes, a moral pale is established.

"We can not conceive of a more nefarious work against the very Americanization which the restrictionists pretend to serve."

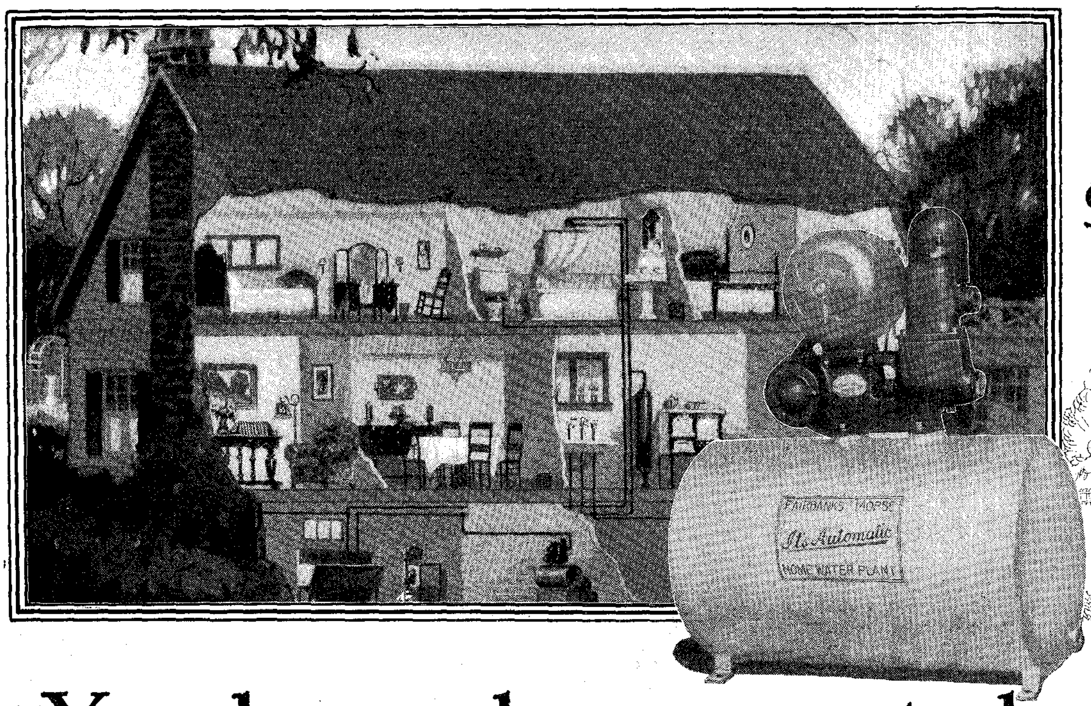
As to the charge that the influx of immigrants tends to lower the American workingman's standard of living, this newspaper declares it to be false—

"First, because the immigrants take up only the lowest kind of work for which the organized laborers do not care, and then because the American standard of living depends not on the size of salaries (for in that case the German workers would be the most prosperous workers in the world with their three billions marks per month), but on the economic situation of the country. The fact is being ignored that earnings can not be figured on income alone. Attention is being paid to salaries rather than to expenses, it being easier to ask for higher salaries than to explain why expenses are higher. But if both sides of the question were considered and attention were given to the problems of production, exchanges, exports and whatever else goes to make up the complex economic life of the nation, it would be seen that immigration enhances the welfare of the working classes by increasing the nation's wealth, as it did in the past, and will always do."

The editor of the Stockton (Cal.) *Sole* declares that the foreigner of yesterday is the American of to-day, and the foreigner of to-day is the American of the morrow." "Had America not encouraged immigration, where would she be?" he asks. The San Francisco *Italia* notes with satisfaction that twenty of the twenty-two Congressmen from the State of New York drew up a resolution against the Johnson Bill, and it finds this resolution to be "the most concise, the most logical and the most convincing of all protests which have thus far been written in the praiseworthy attempt to show the error and the injustice of the Johnson Bill," which it describes as being "offensive and discriminating."

A Socialist Jugo-Slav verdict appears in the *Proletarec*, the official organ of the Jugo-Slav Socialistic Federation (Chicago), which describes the United States as "a land of immigrants in a much greater degree than for instance Mexico or the South American republics." Nevertheless, it believes that this country is gradually ceasing to be a land of immigrants "because the American population, that is those born here, is rapidly increasing and foreigners are quickly Americanized."

This Jugo-Slav paper goes on to inform us that Jugo-Slavia does not favor emigration, but even obstructs it, for she believes that there is enough room within her

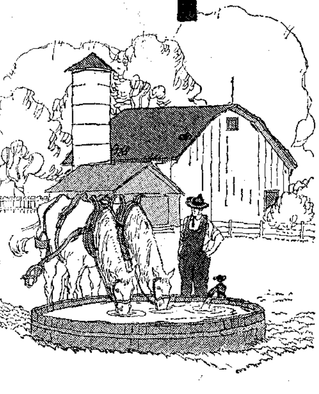


For Cisterns

120-gallon per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 9-gallon galvanized tank.

complete, f.o.b. factory

$84.75



You have always wanted *Water Under Pressure*

New Low-Priced Fairbanks-Morse Plant Complete *only* $84.75

For your cistern—
The Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant pumps water from the cistern to bathroom, kitchen, or laundry. It gives you pure, health giving and labor-saving rainwater—at the turn of a faucet—just like city service. The drudgery of pump and pail is ended.

For your well—
Water pressure service no longer ends with the city mains. Larger capacity Home Water Plants give you abundant water under pressure *anywhere* in house or outbuildings, or cold water direct from the well for drinking purposes.

The operation of the Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant is entirely automatic—self-priming, self-oiling, and self-starting. You have water under pressure all of the time. In the 200-gallon and larger sizes the capacity is great enough for fire protection, sprinkling lawn, and washing your car.

The Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Service Library tells you what this wonderful plant can do for you in your home in city, suburb, or on the farm. Wherever you live, this library is sure to interest you—is sure to give you facts about water that will help you increase your income, protect the health of your family, make your home more livable, more convenient.

Read the titles. One or more of the subjects comes very close to you. Each pamphlet is the result of careful study by Fairbanks-Morse Home Engineers working in conjunction with leading authorities on household economics and home planning.

From this library you learn why an abundance of water is the accepted mark of refinement; how it makes your home modern; how it makes possible new and better methods of living, perfect sanitation and higher standards of personal and household cleanliness.

This information is yours for the asking. Find out all about the service of water under pressure. Mail the coupon.

FREE!

The coupon brings this complete Fairbanks-Morse Water Service Library.

Find out how to lighten housework—protect your family's health—increase property value. Here are the subjects covered:

1. The cheapest servant you can hire.
2. Add to your property value.
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6. The mark of refinement.
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8. Soft water under pressure.

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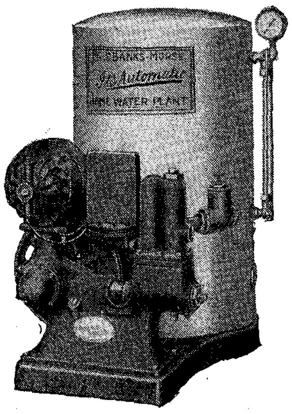

You can get the famous Fairbanks-Morse pump only in the Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant. Make certain the system for your home has this dependable pump. Go to your local dealer and see this Fairbanks-Morse Plant. If he cannot supply you, write us.

For Cisterns, for Wells

200-gallon per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 35-gallon galvanized tank.

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complete, f. o. b. factory

Also larger sizes, correspondingly low-priced.

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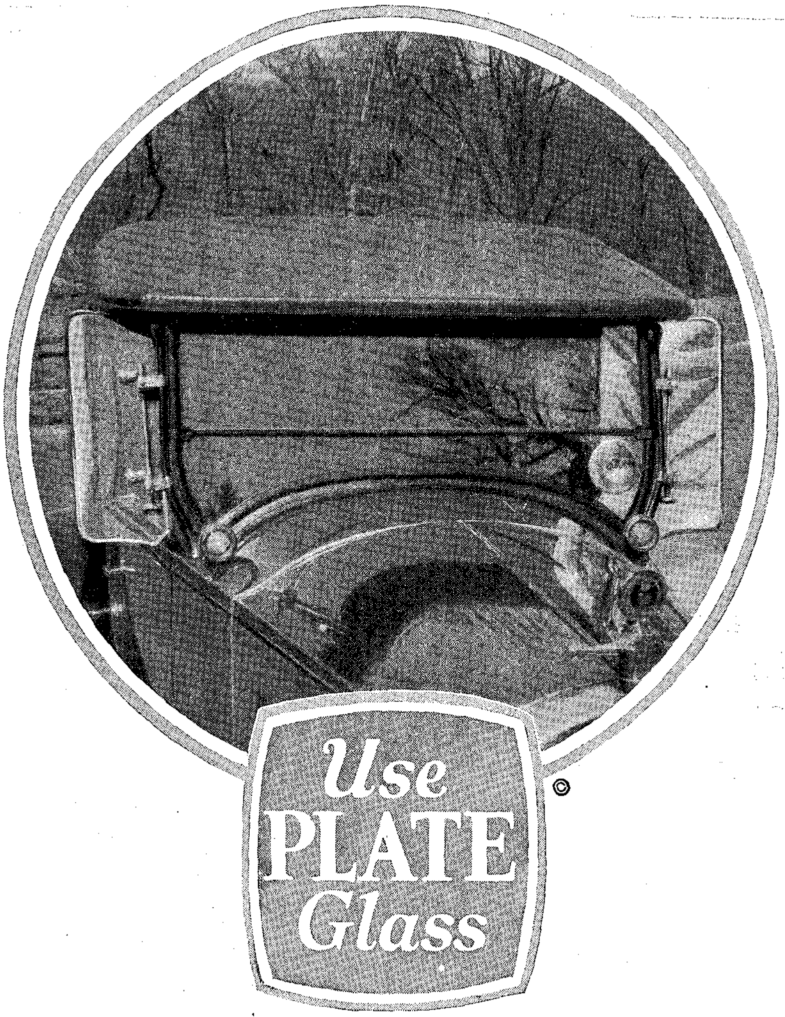

What Plate Glass does for your car

FIRST of all, it is a protection against the rush of air as the car moves forward. But more than that, it is an element of beauty. That is why most manufacturers of motor cars use genuine Plate Glass in preference to the cheaper substitutes.

The beauty of Plate Glass lies in its clear body and highly polished surfaces. It catches reflections of light and shadows and adds brilliance to the car like the bright finish of a new body. Plate Glass in the windshield offers a clear view of the road. Objects seen through it appear clear and distinct, without distortion.

Be sure you are getting Plate Glass in that car you are buying. In replacing broken panes in windshield and windows, ask your repair man to use Plate Glass. Tell him no other glass will do.

Nothing Else is Like it ©

PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURERS
of AMERICA

Genuine
PLATE GLASS
MADE in U.S.A.

OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

confines for her population. Nevertheless it has this to say:

> "The problem of immigration into the United States is a problem of this Republic. But the problem of immigration and emigration is an international problem. The time will come when all countries will be compelled to solve it according to the international import, and not each country for itself.
>
> "The bill which fixes for its basis the census of 1890 is an affront to the people of those nationalities against which it is directed. In the development of the United States, for their growth. these nationalities do not deserve any less credit than those whom the hundred percenters designate as '100 per cent. white stock.'
>
> "We already said: America is a land of immigrants. They came and built a state which is to-day one of the greatest industrial empires in the world. Its wealth is in the world history without comparison. Its rapid development has no parallel.
>
> "If we admit this, we must consider immigrants of all nationalities equally, for all were helping proportionately to build on former swamps, forests and prairies the colossal industrial empire.
>
> "Restrictions of immigration as much as are needed in the interest of American people should be human. In the eventual selection of immigrants a care should be taken that would avoid sources of corruption and exploitation of immigrants.
>
> "America was for many years a refuge for the persecuted. The exiles who came here did not harm America. They came here and were saved before their prosecutors. They worked for this country, for liberty, and helped America in the rapid economical and cultural development.
>
> "The foreigners in general are not any worse or better than the rest of American people. If there is more dissatisfaction among them, the cause of it is found in the fact that they are not protected enough by responsible factors before all kinds of leeches which exploit the foreigners. America must show that she is willing to protect them as her own citizens. The Americans should consider them as worthy as themselves. Love for country can not be expected from those who would be branded with the stamp of inferiority, for they have proved by their work that they did not deserve it. Finger-prints and similar prescriptions will not serve Americanization. In any further restrictions the common sense should decide, not prejudices, aversions and fanatical bigotry."

A Lithuanian opinion is afforded by the editor of the Brooklyn *Lithuanian Vienybe*, who expresses his frank opposition to "unscientific and unpractical" methods in dealing with immigration. He finds the quota method wrong, because it is too arbitrary, and it is impractical in his view, because—

> "Most undesirable aliens will smuggle themselves into the United States through unlawful practises, for the shrewd and adventurous always will fill the quotas over the heads of hundreds of thousands of honest, robust and physically and morally healthy people of various countries; all these, bringing the untold wealth of their

physical power to this country, will be lost to us in exchange for the very problematical elements who will be able to smuggle themselves through this quota method. Therefore these methods of quotas should be rejected entirely as injurious to the interests of the United States.

"Selective methods, tho they are tedious and difficult ones in the beginning, are nearer to the solution of this problem of our country. When the quotas will be abolished and full power given to our Consulates abroad, they will be able to select the purest element of immigrants. They will discourage those unable to earn their livelihood in their new motherland, and they will encourage those who seem like the immigrants who were our fathers and forefathers who came to this country and have produced such wonderful wealth, and builded such a magnificent republic as ours.

"Lithuanians are mostly industrious people; they are Nordics to the purpose of our chauvinists; they are healthy, and still opprest by all historical consequences; and, unfortunately, by an unwise system, they are kept down in lieu of some countries and races which are much less worthy to immigrate. Let us hope, therefore, that all quota systems be abandoned and instead selective methods introduced."

Among the Norwegian language press, the *Decorah-Posten* (Decorah, Ia.) thinks that all immigrants—or at least most of them—are useful one way or another, but those from South and East Europe can show no parallel to "the winning of the West," which to a large extent was brought about by people from North Europe, and in which they have engaged now for a hundred years. It is sad to consider, continues this journal, that many of these North Europeans who have built the West would not have been allowed to enter the country if two or three generations ago there had been an immigration law like the present one. We read then:

> "Altho this matter in considerable degree concerns foreign countries, it is exclusively an American issue. If a country wishes to place a door guard in order to pick and choose between those desiring to enter, it is exclusively its own matter. Regard for the best for America is the only decisive factor. But there is divided opinion regarding what is the best for America."

A very interesting and unanimous opinion comes from the Historian's Office of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Salt Lake City), because it appears in four foreign-language papers, the only ones published in Utah, which are under one editorial and one business management. These journals are the Utah *Posten* (Swedish), the *Bikuben* (Norwegian-Danish), the *Beobachter* (German), and the Utah *Nederlander* (Dutch). According to the editorial committee of these four organs of Mormonism—

> "The immigration question is not quite as prominent in Utah as in some other sections of the country. In the early days of the territory, it was all-important to get the right class of immigrants to come here; that is to say, good, honest men and women,

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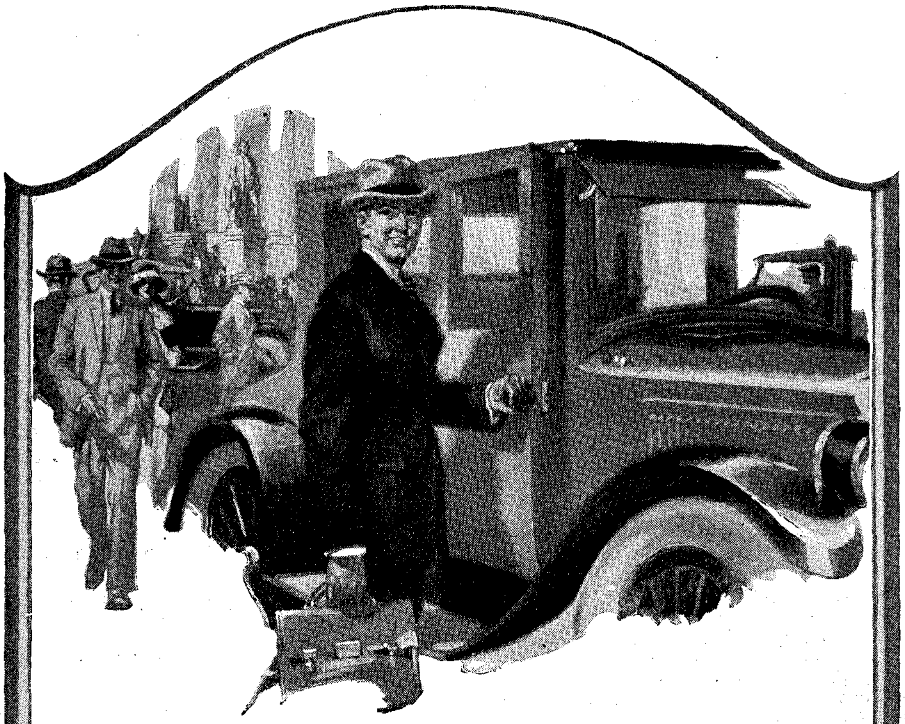

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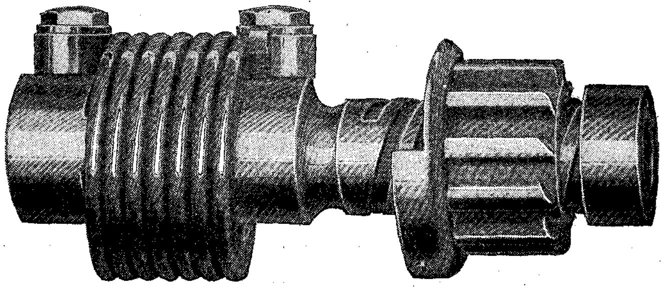

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OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

who could and would undertake the strenuous task of breaking new ground and making the land produce the necessaries of life. Such immigrants were even assisted to come here, for there was no law against inducing people to come and build up the country, and to the immigrants from Great Britain, from Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and even Iceland, we must give credit for a great deal of the success that attended the efforts of the pioneers in the building up of the Intermountain States.

"The immigrants were excellent farmers and stockraisers. They were trained mechanics. We need only point to such buildings as the Tabernacle and the Temple in Salt Lake City, and such an instrument as the Tabernacle organ as illustration of what the early settlers could accomplish in that line. Some of them were business men of the highest ability, and some of them were artists and founders of schools and systems of schools, that have developed into patterns for other sections of the country to adopt. We may say, indeed, that it was due to the early settlers, who followed the advice of President Brigham Young, to stick to the soil, that, later, mines were opened in the mountains and industries established in the valleys. In late years, however, the need of immigration has not been felt as it was in the early part of the history of Utah. There is, of course, a steady coming and going of immigrants and emigrants, as to every other prosperous part of the United States, but this is not here a 'problem.'

Among the Polish language press, the New York *Nowy Swiat* observes:

"We consider every individual a unit of national wealth. Poland needs each pair of strong arms, as well as the intelligence and skill of her emigrants. If they want to come here to work in mines and steel mills, why not work in mines and on farms in Poland? America has a right to keep immigrants from landing here, but it is our duty, as American citizens or aspirants, to warn against racial discrimination, which may undermine the spirit of American democracy and idealization of equality."

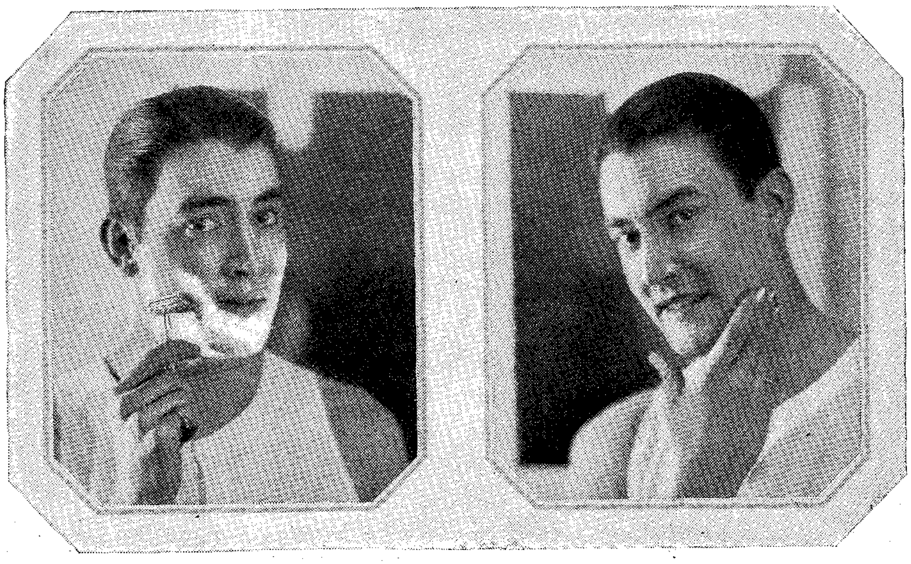
Another New York Polish language paper, the *Telegram Codzienny*, contends that if the past of the United States has lost nothing, but rather gained through immigration, "we may assume that even to-day immigration is essential to America's cultural and economic progress." In the view of the Detroit *Polonia*, "the so-called 100 per cent. Americans are becoming worse than a plague to this country," and it adds: "They forget their own country's need, keeping in mind but their personal ambitions. The immigrants are this time their victims, as the gates of America become more and more closed."

The Milwaukee *Nowiny Polskie* resents racial discrimination more than the restriction of quotas, and argues that: "Newspapermen, Congressmen, as well as the Federation of Labor, treat that question from an egotistic and 'class' point of view, and that is why they have reached a false solution. Some advance arguments to safeguard the Anglo-Saxon stock in America, others, to safeguard their high salaries, afraid of foreign competition." The Polish *Straz* (Scranton, Pa.) complains that "American chauvinists have gone mad from a superfluity of money and bread," and declares: "The immigrant of to-day must defend himself against the egotism of the immigrant of yesterday." On the other hand, the *Piast* (Chicopee, Mass.) admits that America is within her rights in discriminating on immigrants, but claims it should "base this discrimination on individual fitness, mental and physical." This journal considers racial discrimination "absolutely wrong," and would base restrictions on the census of 1910, not 1890. According to the Milwaukee *Kuryer Polski*—

> "In adopting the census of 1890 the immigration committee headed by Congressman Johnson in effect recognizes the immigrants from England and Germany as most desirable and casts a stigma of inferiority upon immigrants from Poland, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Russia, France, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Greece, Bulgaria, and other East and South European countries. Under this bill twice as many immigrants from England and Germany would be allowed as from all other countries combined. The reduction of quotas under the 1890 census, as compared with the present law, would be inequitable, inaccurate, and discriminatory against all but the two aforementioned nationalities.
>
> "Therefore the Johnson Bill violates both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the United States, because it discriminates against various races and creeds and should be substituted by a fair, equitable and just regulatory measure, based upon the 1920 census."

Selective immigration might be of advantage to the United States, says the editor of the Baltimore *Jednosc-Polonia*, but "we can not go and select immigrants in Europe," and he adds:

> "We know that the inhabitants of Poland (at least some of them) are not culturally on the same level as the Swedes or Danes. No sensible man could expect them to be. But just because some one is better drest and better housed in Europe does not necessarily prove that he will be a better addition to the population of this country. If we want to be just and logical we must base our judgment on the immigrants who are already in this country, who live under American conditions. If these immigrants here are useful, then may we be sure that their fellow countrymen are desirable.
>
> "But we must admit that something must be done to guard the interests of this country, and we feel that if there is any restriction or limitation needed, it should be ushered without discrimination to any nationalities. We also see that in European countries there is a tendency to keep able and healthy men at home and to push girls and women to America. This would not be just to the American working-women, and we are of opinion that if this Government fixes quota for some country it should specify that this quota applies to both men and women in about even proportion.
>
> "The writer is an immigrant who arrived in this country ten years ago, became a citizen, married a girl born in this country,



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say some. "I want a fast shave, once over." Only a super-keen blade can give it—one stropped to new-like keenness before each shave. However sharp a blade, it dulls unless it is stropped. Only one kind of blade can be easily, automatically stropped, insuring each shave a perfect shave. It is a part of the famous Valet AutoStrop Razor, an exclusive patent.

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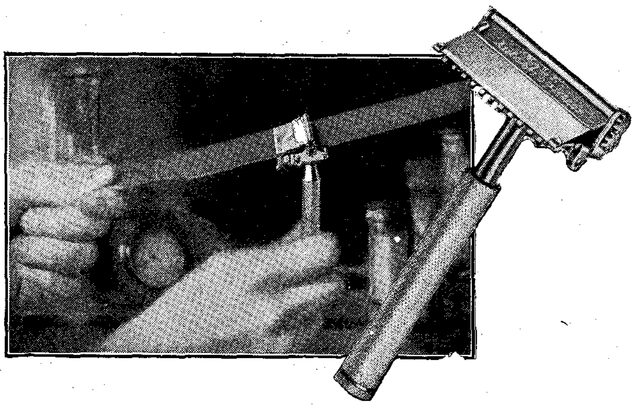

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OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

bought his own house, and does not intend to leave America. You may find some mistakes in his English, but tho he might be a poor Englishman, he is a good American."

The *Przewodnik Katolicki* (New Britain, Conn.) is of the opinion that the best solution of the immigration problem is selection, and it proposes:

"For instance, if we should need farmers, miners, carpenters, tailors, we could call upon an equal number of such artizans from other countries. The total quota should be divided among all the countries of Europe, in proportion to the numbers that have resided here as per the census of 1910. Each candidate for admission to this country should pass the necessary tests as to his physical fitness, morality and proficiency in his particular trade. These examinations should take place in the offices of the United States Consulate, in a given country. Having received permission to enter America, and having completed all formalities anent his departure, the immigrant should be allowed to land without any further obstacles being in his way, at Ellis Island or elsewhere. Why should we allow a poor immigrant to pay for his transportation and that of his family across the ocean, pass a very unpleasant voyage across to New York often, only to be told that he will not be allowed to land, but will be deported on the next boat? This often happens in these days."

As a specimen of Russian opinion, we cite the *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, a radical non-Bolshevist Russian daily of New York, which expresses deep regret at the reduction of the number of Russian immigrants from over 24,000 to 1,992 persons a year. This daily also reminds the reader "of the anti-immigration campaign which for a certain time has been carried on by the Bolshevist dailies in this city. This campaign has been waged in favor of Johnson's bill and against the counter-revolutionists. That is to say, against a number of Russians of all classes who, fleeing from the famine and from the beauties of the Bolshevist régime, have hoped to find shelter and work in America." A contributor to this newspaper adds: "The tighter America is closed to immigrants, the larger will be the number of men penetrating in it illegally. It will be exactly the way it is with prohibition. The stricter the regulations against drinking the larger the illegal trade in spirits. . . ."

The editor of the Tucson (Ariz.) *Fronterizo* states that in view of the fact that his newspaper is published in Spanish, it follows that it is interested in the immigration question as related to Central and South America, and he goes on to say:

"This country should allow citizens from Mexico as well as Central and South America into the United States, provided, of course, these people come within the qualifications as to education and health, because it is our candid opinion that if the

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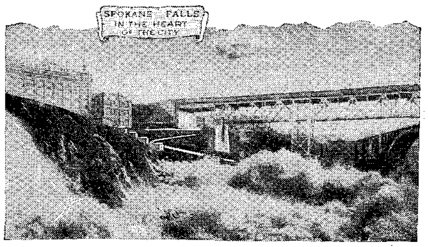

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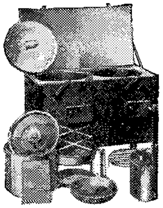

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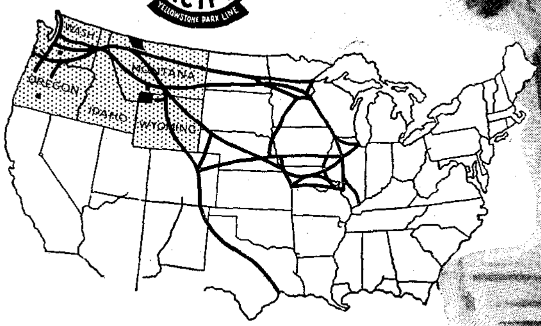

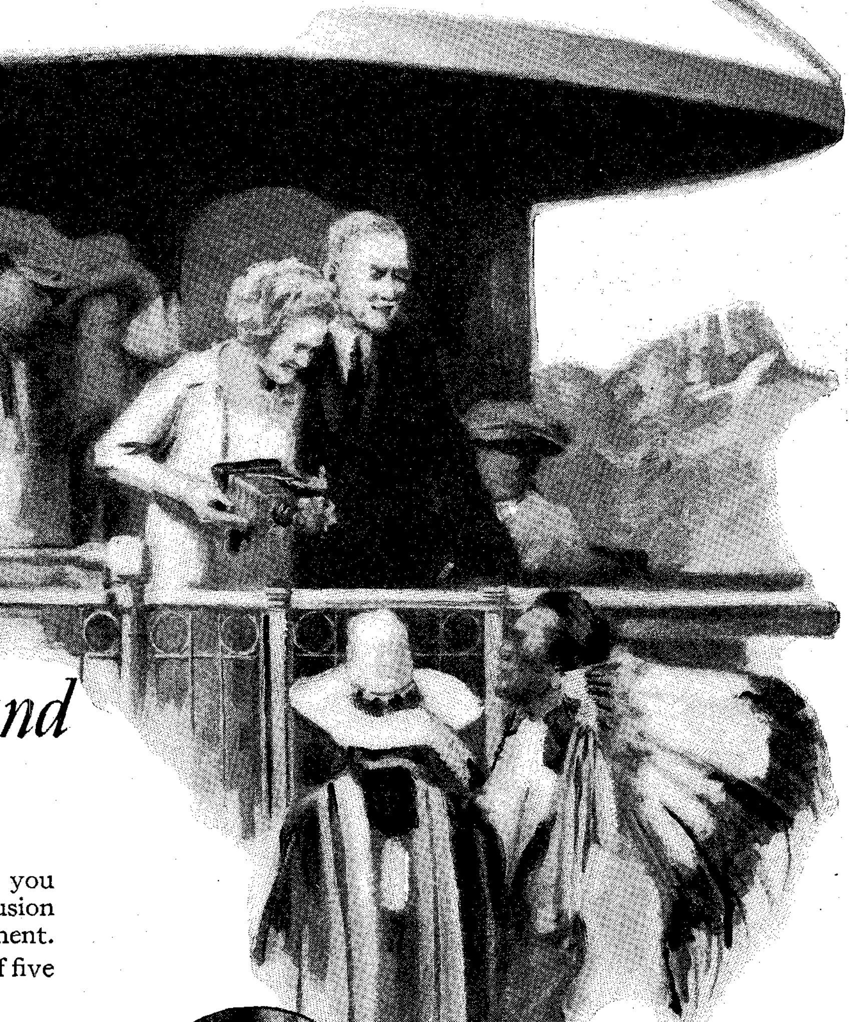

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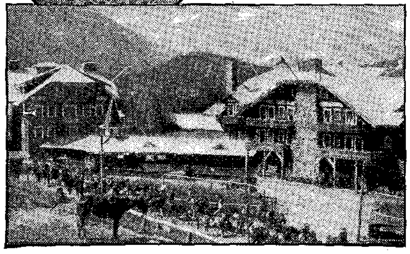

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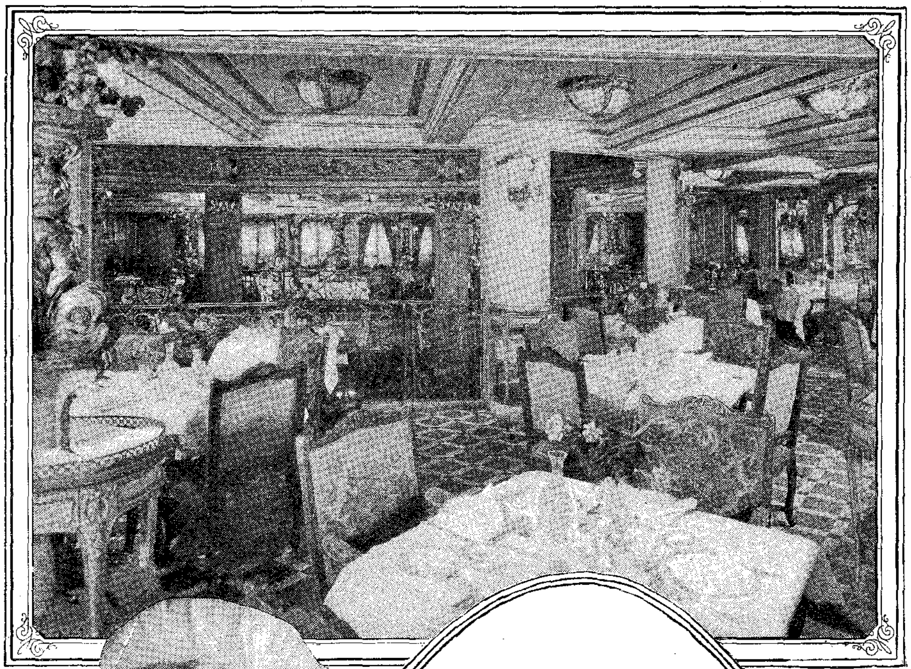

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OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

United States wishes to have the friendship, the good-will and the trade of the Latin-American countries, they must be treated in a most friendly manner.

"We do not mean to say that everybody should be admitted, but we do mean that all of those who can meet the requirements of our immigration laws, regardless of number, ought to be admitted into our country in order to reciprocate; the Latin-American countries do not restrict in any way the immigration of American citizens, not only that but they are always welcomed into those countries; not only that, but the Americans to-day are the controlling element of the wealth and resources of most of these Latin-American countries. This is our reason for this opinion.

"We are American-born citizens, of Mexican descent, and of course we feel that it is our duty to see that the friendship of this our country and that of our forefathers, as well as of other Latin American countries, should always be friendly and stand together for all America."

Among the Swedish language press, the Minnesota *Stats Tidning* (St. Paul) finds the immigration bill unjust because it does not discriminate frankly between immigrants from Northern Europe and immigrants from Southern Europe, and it adds:

"The quality of the former is much superior, and they have built up many States of the Union which still need their labor and energy. There ought to be greater allowances for immigration from such countries from which most farm laborers may be expected. Foremost here we have the North European countries. They can best provide America with farmers, as most of those coming from these countries are familiar with farming and particularly interested in it. If a bill is passed that puts all immigrants in the same position, whether it is considered that they are needed for this country or not, it does not fill its purpose but will be harmful instead of beneficial."

The Chicago *Svenska Tribunen Nyheter*, after noting that the immigration bill is said to encourage immigration from Northern Europe, namely, the kind generally considered the most desirable, and whose quota is known never to have reached the maximum under the law now in force, asks:

"What good, then, can it do to limit still further, ostensibly at least, the number of this desirable class of immigrants? The joker is the fact that loopholes are provided by which, in spite of all the restrictions, an unlimited number of the undesirables can flood this country.

"Is it possible that Congress is making a grandstand play, seemingly granting the demand of the great mass of the people to cut down immigration, but at the same time complying surreptitiously with the wishes of the manufacturers' association to import large hordes of cheap hands?"

Another Chicago Swedish language newspaper, *Svenska Amerikanaren*, says that it is easy to understand why strenuous protests were raised in various sections against a change from the census of 1910 to the census of 1890 as basis, because: "Those wishing an influx of immigrants, amounting to a deluge, from Southern Europe, of elements, which have proven not readily assimilable, consider the 1910 census as basis best suited. Those wishing the more desirable national elements from Northern Europe, favor the census of 1890 as basis. That's the explanation in a nutshell." The editor of still another Chicago Swedish-language newspaper, who for thirty-seven years as a publisher and editor of the *Svenska Kuriren* has been encouraging his fellow Swedes to become Americanized, and thinks he has "succeeded fairly well," would have the present immigration law remain unchanged for one or two years. But if for known reasons it seemed better to change the census basis to 1890, he suggests that the proportion of 3 per cent. be allowed to stand. The Minneapolis *Tidende* remarks:

> "We make bold to assert that if a restrictive quota had been put into operation before the arrival into the great Middle West and Northwest of the millions of Scandinavians, these regions of our country would be sadly deficient in those very respects in which they now excel. These people now are as integral a part of the various communities where they reside, as any other stock, not excepting Americans of colonial antecedents. It is true that the Scandinavians, being the purest Nordics, are more readily assimilated with the original colonial stock than the people of Southern and Eastern Europe, which of late years have constituted the larger part of our immigrants. But there is no reason to assume that these races can not be assimilated. Sufficient time has not been allowed to prove that. There were those who, when the Scandinavians first began to arrive in this country in large numbers some sixty years ago, advanced the very arguments against their admittance to the United States, which now are brought forward against these later arrivals."

According to the Los Angeles *California Veckoblad*, the Johnson Bill is an American measure, and its opponents are the "enemies of our country," and it adds:

> "The bill is a Western measure and it is opposed by the East. It is an American measure for the protection of good Americanism, and it is opposed by the East because the East has already lost its Americanism by the influx of these undesirable people from Europe.
>
> "It is opposed by a Judge Gary, because with the opening of our gates wide open, he will be able to get cheaper labor in his steel industry.
>
> "It is opposed by all reactionary Eastern politicians, because they are dependent upon the votes of the foreign element in the large industrial cities of the East.
>
> "It is sponsored by the West, where Americanism is still holding out, perhaps in its last trench.
>
> "It is sponsored by every American who loves our free and democratic institutions, and who desires to deed these institutions and the American standard of living to future generations.
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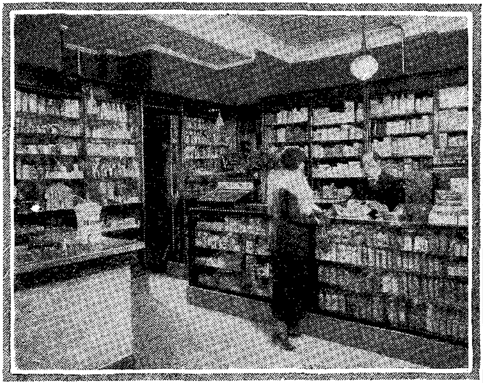

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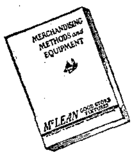

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OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

with cheap, illiterate and ignorant labor from Europe."

Our America-Vartland (Jamestown, N. Y.) believes the proposed 2 per cent. limitation based on the census of 1890 should be adopted and remain in force until conditions justify a change. It thinks, however, that "hardships of family separation should be avoided by permitting Europeans to join near relatives now in America regardless of race or nationality." *Skandia* (Jamestown, N. Y.) believes there should be no opposition to the proposed change in the quota of 2 per cent., because "the reduction in the number admitted from Sweden would be comparatively small." At the same time, it thinks that the present session of Congress, "unusually disturbed and torn by investigations of all kinds, can not be expected to enact a just and fair immigration law," so it asks:

"Why not allow the present law to remain in force for another year? In the meantime the present committee on immigration, or, still better, a special non-partizan immigration commission, would have time to work out a law of much wider scope: one that would bring the immigrant to that part of the country where he is needed, and, in the case of homestead seekers, assist them in getting a fair start."

Among the Ukrainian press, the *Narodna Volia* (Scranton, Pa.) feels that the Johnson Bill will affect Ukrainian immigration most seriously, and observes:

"Every one familiar with the Ukrainian immigration to America knows that in 1890, that is to say thirty-three years ago, the number of Ukrainians coming to the United States was negligible. It was in the course of the last ten years that preceded the Great War that they began to cross the ocean in larger numbers. This, however, applies only to those who emigrated from Galicia and from the Carpathian regions. . . . The Ukrainian emigration from the countries under Russian rule has been more lively only since 1910 and since the war, in as far as it has been possible on account of the quota. . . . Johnson's bill will affect especially the Ukrainians of Galicia whose situation under Polish rule is extremely difficult. But one may find consolation in that from the view-point of general Ukrainian interests, the bill may have also good consequences.

"Hitherto the strongest and healthiest Ukrainian elements have migrated to America, and latterly Ukrainian lands have been colonized by non-Ukrainian elements. Every acre of Ukrainian land passing into foreign possession is a great loss to the Ukrainian people. While, in Galicia there is a great scarcity of land, in the steppe-Ukrainia there are enormous stretches of free lands. . . . Having no possibility to cross the ocean, Ukrainians will emigrate from Galicia to the Russian Ukrainia, Kuban, etc."

This, according to the newspaper, will be useful to the national Ukrainian cause:

The national organ of the Welsh people

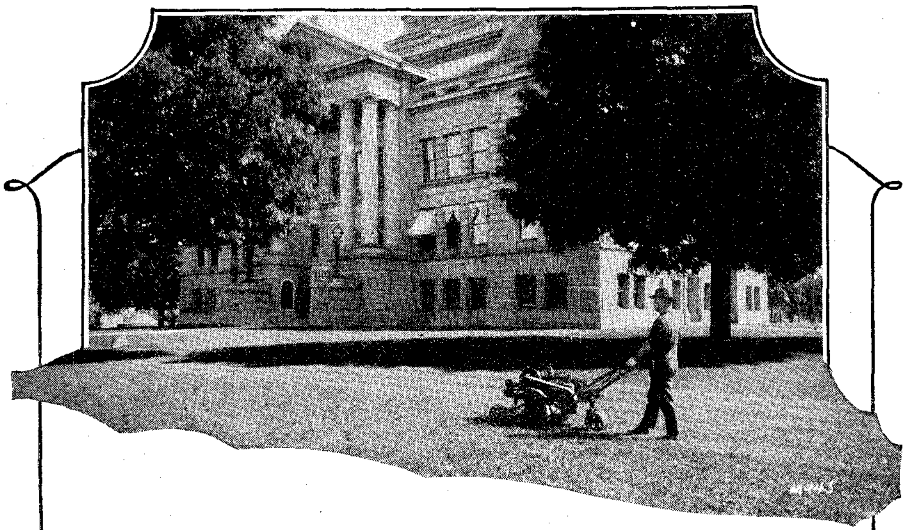
in the United States is *Drych,* which is published in Utica (New York) and believes that "there would be no danger to American institutions if the entire Welsh race came to this country." It tells us that the Welsh were "among the founders of the United States, and they make the best class of citizens." It recalls an address of Secretary of Labor Davis who "gave them the highest rating of any nationality," and we read:

> "By tradition and ideals their sympathies are American. Whatever restrictions are imposed against them will be more detrimental to America than to them, but with the country filling up the line must be drawn somewhere, and it would seem that proposed legislation is about as fair as any that can be devised. It is feared, however, owing to the hue and cry raised by alien elements, that it will be difficult to secure its adoption. The Canadian Government is making a strong bid for immigrants from the British Isles, and recent dispatches state that the largest party of Welsh in history left London for that country, and that other parties are following with the same destination."

As the Irish are Celtically akin to the Welsh, it seems opportune to introduce here a criticism by the New York *Gaelic-American,* of a report entitled "Analysis of America's Modern Melting Pot," by H. H. Laughlin of the Carnegie Institution Eugenics Record Office (Washington, D. C.) and published by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives. A synopsis of this report appeared in *The Survey* (New York), and a summary of this article later was published in THE LITERARY DIGEST. The New York *Gaelic-American* takes sharp exception to the findings of the Laughlin Report, and in an extensive rebuttal says:

> "As if to exaggerate Laughlin's false findings *The Survey* states that Ireland had three firsts, viz., first in insanity, first in dependency and first in the average for all defects. This is erroneous as Ireland is credited with a quota fulfilment of 305.44 in insanity; Finland, 314.28; Serbia, 400.00; Spain, 415.00. Ireland is not, therefore, first in insanity, as far as Laughlin's Report is concerned.
>
> "In dependency Ireland gets 633.43 and is the highest quota for any race. The figures are compiled from the return received from 52 institutions out of 84, and again States in which the Irish are not numerous are not represented. Also according to the compiler of the report the State and Federal institutions are largely for soldiers and sailors. The old men who are in the homes belong largely to a past generation—the generation that fought in the Civil War. Is it proper that the census of 1910 should be taken as the basis for a calculation that affects persons who arrived in this country in the years between 1850 and 1864-65?
>
> "In the average for all defects Ireland is credited with 208.84; Mexico, 209.62; Bulgaria, 227.27; Spain, 400.00; India, 400.00; Serbia, 600.00. Therefore in the average for all defects Ireland is not first nor second nor third."

Jewish editors are particularly irate at



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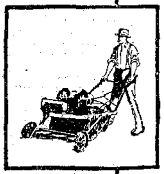

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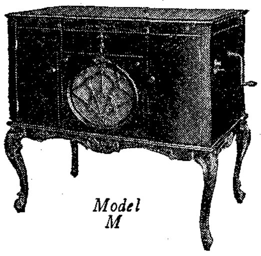

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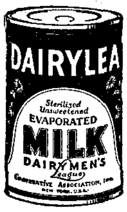

Creamier

Convince Yourself!

OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION—*Continued*

the "misconception" that the "so-called Nordics" are the "salt of the earth." Furthermore the New York *Jewish Daily Forward* declares itself in general "opposed to the mania of immigration restriction with which the United States is now afflicted" because it believes "it to be subversive of the best interests of America." It is especially hostile to "any law that would tend to discriminate between races or nations." The distinguished editor of this daily, Abraham Cahan, in a speech before the New York Municipal Club set down the following points:

"1. The discussion in Congress over the question of immigration is based on a false analogy with England. England is limited in area, depends almost solely on manufacture and trade, and already has millions of unemployed. But these conditions do not exist in America.

"2. It is erroneous to assume that an apparently unpromising immigrant candidate will not make a good American. Experience proves that he may turn out to be a most desirable citizen.

"3. The movement to restrict immigration is contrary to the traditions and ideals of America. It is a denial of the broad-minded Anglo-Saxon spirit which has hitherto dominated the thought of America.

"4. The selective idea especially, excluding certain races from American hospitality, is contrary to whatever we have done in the past to make America another name for a great and free land."

As the Boston *Jewish-American* sees it, the introduction of such a dangerous doctrine as the Nordic theory, "based on falsehood, racial vanity and discrimination, casts the stigma of inferiority upon the Jewish people as on others." This weekly proceeds:

"It means that those of us that helped to discover America, fight the wars of America, develop the industries of America and contribute culturally to America are not as good as Congressman Johnson and some of his colleagues who are sitting in a tribunal of judgment, testing by their knowledge of races who should and who should not come into this country. It means that Rabbi Wise, Louis Marshall, Judge Brandeis, Julius Rosenwald and the endless chain of our distinguished Jews who are not Nordics must receive the judgment of their inferiority because certain representatives of the nation have so determined it.

"The Johnson Bill is unquestionably offensive, not only to us, but it is aimed at the Italians and the Poles, and other people. If this bill passes it will divide up our population into chosen and unchosen classes and create sectionalism right in America, whereas, certain interests opposed to immigration declared that they want restriction because they want the elimination of racial blocks in this country. The thing they are aiming to do will inevitably be established because no people can receive before the Supreme Court of public opinion a judgment of inferiority."

The Jewish Leader (Boston) declares that it has contended all along that the

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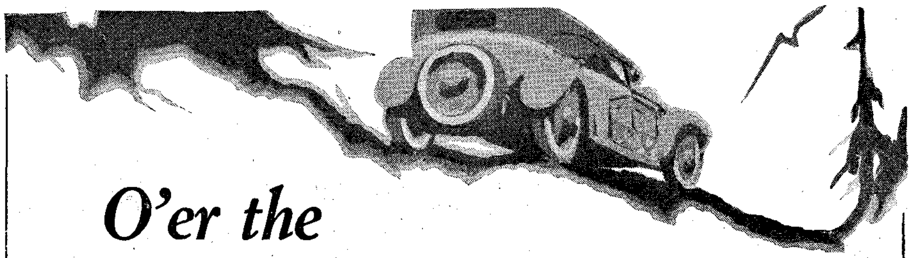
danger of the Johnson bill is not so much that it seeks to limit immigration as that "it proposes to exclude certain races, that it favors certain nationalities as against others. Thus the bill is discriminatory and hence un-American." It sharply declares that the Johnson Bill is "not only contrary to our interests as Jews, but also clashes with every accepted American principle of justice, tolerance and fair play." This weekly adds that: "Not only would it exclude our brethren from this country, but it would also stigmatize us with the mark of degradation."

The Milwaukee *Wochenblat* believes that "we have always aimed to create new bars against newcomers since colonial days, nay since this continent was discovered," and it adds:

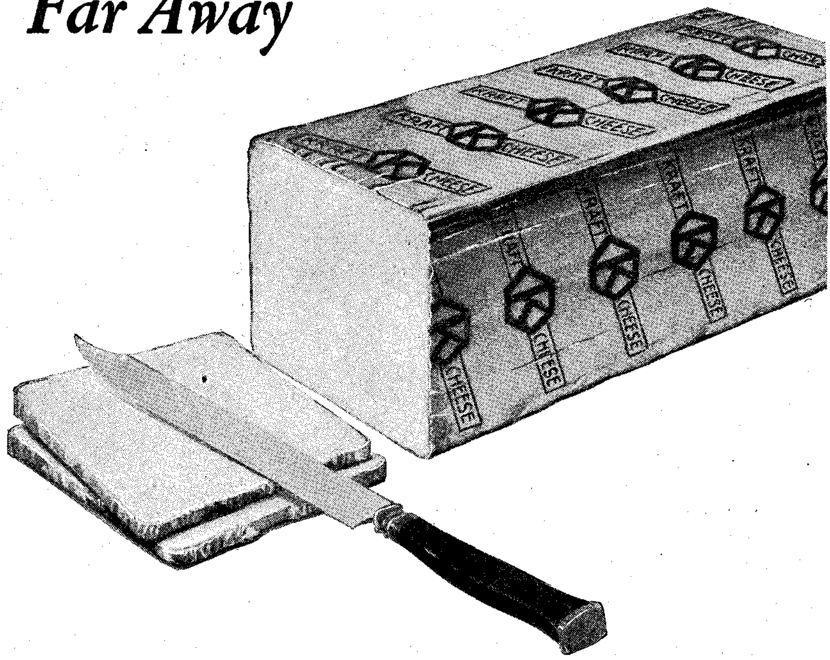
> "But it was then and more so to-day much ado about nothing. It surely does not improve conditions of all who are already here.
>
> "Neither are they concerned with the kind of qualifications or merits the immigrant possesses when entering here. What the so-called nationalists want is to have America go on record that Germany (the name that was mocked but yesterday) and England are the only countries fit for our comradeship. . . . Do the Johnsonites really believe that only they and the subjects of King George and the former subjects of the Hohenzollerns are the ones to enter the gates of St. Peter and the rest are doomed to the inferno? If so, our sympathy goes out to the lonely crowds to be in heaven."

The New York *Day* finds it natural for the American type—"if it is already completely formed"—to hold out against fundamental changes even without the distinction of superior and inferior, but—

> "Racial type was not, and should never become, the ideal of America. It should be a by-product, and not a goal.
>
> "The glory and distinction of America was the fact that it was consciously founded on an ideal. Other countries 'just growed' with all their natural imperfections on their head. America, from the beginning, set out to be an exception, a country which based its very existence on an ideal of government.
>
> "That ideal distinguished it from the old world. In the old world ideals were subservient to the racial type. Each country sought the preservation of its type first—and afterward such ideals as could be reconciled with this primary ambition. America sought an ideal first: a universal ideal of democracy in government, independent of racial types and hence of racial animosities.
>
> "Hence race played no part in the conscious growth of America. Race took care of itself. There was no conscious breeding, with its inhibitions and its hatred, its rejections and its enmities.
>
> "It was, indeed, a sort of prophetic answer to the bitter problems of the Old World. Innumerable wars have been fought on the basis of racial animosities and racial selections. America showed the way to the reconciliation of races on the basis of a universal ideal. That is why America was in reality 'the New World.' It has cast off the unhappy distinguishing characteristics of the Old World."



O'er the Hills and Far Away



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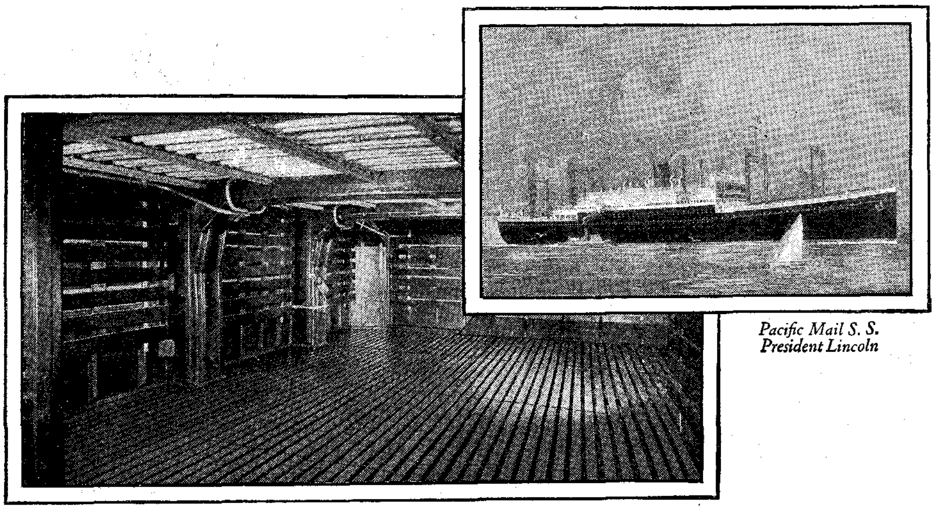

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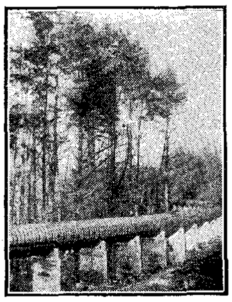

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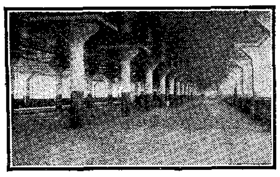
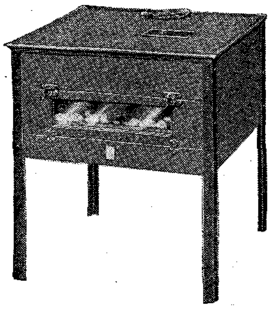


Rodd Redwood Block Floor in the Fisher Body Corporation, Detroit, Mich. Installed by the Rodd Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.



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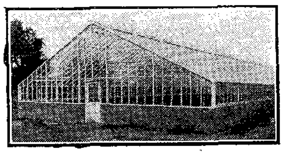


Private Greenhouse of Redwood at Langhorne, Pa. Built by King Construction Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

WHO WILL WIN THE BIG-LEAGUE PENNANTS

A BRAVE man must he be who would dare at the very beginning of the baseball season to predict who will win the pennant next fall. Yet the requisite courage has been found in one W. A. Phelon, the well-known baseball writer. He comes to bat in the *Baseball Magazine* with a complete prediction as to just where each major league club will stand at the end of the season. How brave the man is can be seen by the fact that he makes the following sensational prediction: Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, says he, will win first or second in the National League, with New York third. In the American League, he puts Cleveland first, New York second, and Detroit third. That these are no wildcat predictions are shown by the careful and scientific way in which he has gone over the entire situation.

One thing, says Mr. Phelon, is evident as the teams start in on the long grind. There has been marked improvement among the various clubs, and the different line-ups average better—say 10 per cent. better—than on the opening day of 1923. Some of the second-place clubs will provide a bunch of fireworks this season—"make no mistake about it, dear brethren," he exultantly exclaims.

The American League race of 1924 should be a desperate affair. While probably 60 per cent. of the critics think the Yankees are due for a fourth pennant, thus tying the record of the glorious Browns so long ago, the writer believes that they are due to flop. There has been no disintegration and the team appears to be perfectly harmonious. Yet, nevertheless, says he, they will be in a terrific struggle lasting up to the very end. Cleveland will beat them to the wire by the narrowest of margins. Two of the older Yankee pitchers, we are informed, will slip during midsummer, and pride and overconfidence will add their weight to the unexpected burdens of the Yankees, so that despite heavy slugging and gallant rallies they will come in second at the close.

Cleveland will win on straightaway hitting, the gentleman avers, together with the right sort of confidence, "classy pitching" and the wise deals made this winter. He admits that seeing Cleveland at work in Florida has possibly prejudiced him in their favor against the other major teams that he has already seen, the Indians standing out "like a red-headed man at an Italian picnic." Of course, they may get into their stride too soon, he admits, and be due for a relapse later on, but on form as they are now starting the season, and on the confidence that obviously pervades the team, they are the logical choice to win. Here is the way Mr. Phelon analyzes the situation in the other clubs:

The Yankees ought to finish second.

Dethroned after a terrific contest, knocked out of their kingdom, they should nevertheless retain sufficient punch and fury to keep off the six lower clubs and wind up in the place money. And, right under the same blanket, only a length behind, will be the Tygers.

It would not surprize the writer if the percentages on the final day were Cleveland, .593; New York, .588; Detroit, .577. That's how close the race figures in the American League.

Detroit has strengthened up at some important stations, even tho the smashing, tearing Veach has departed. Possibly, and perhaps, Cobb has gained the pitching strength he needed, but I do not think it can quite counterbalance the smooth play and all-round efficiency of Cleveland, or the towering class of the Yankees. A few accidents to the Indians and the Yankees, and the Tygers will cop that flag. They can't be rated worse than third, and a close third at that.

The finish of the Browns depends on George Sisler. That matchless star has been working out right along, says he can play a pretty lively game, and yet frankly admits that his eyes are bothering him. Defective vision stops any one from hitting, it is supposed. Yet Meadows and Toporcer can hit, with thick-lensed glasses on. Would it not be possible to find glasses which would correct Sisler's vision?

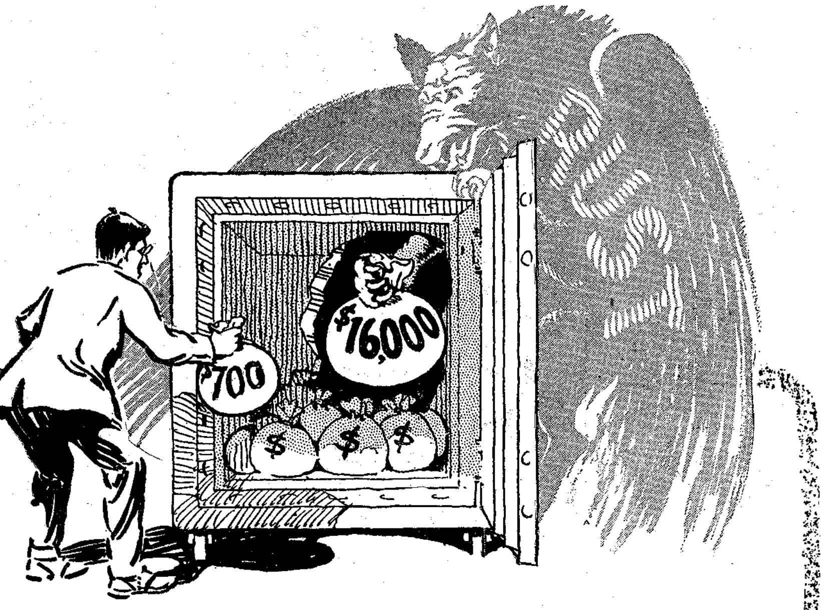
If Sisler can get in there and play real ball each day, the Browns must be figured in the first division. I can't see them rising above fourth place unless through a flock of accidents to the Tygers, but they will make everybody hustle and will be present at all stages, losing many close, one-run margin games, and getting considerably outlucked in this particular.

If Sisler is out of it, the Athletics come into consideration as the best candidates for fourth position. They would have ranked high last season but for the disability of their pitchers, and that sort of hard luck is not likely to hit them two years in succession. Their infield will be better and faster; the batting should be much more forcible with men on bases—and Eddie Rommel is due to have as fine a season as in 1922. Look out for the Athletics at all stages—and if there is a dark horse, this will be the sable equine.

Rank the White Sox next. What's more, there's one club that may upset some of my dope, thanks to the speed and sprightliness gained through the addition of Barrett and Archdeacon. Those two young men are apt to give the Sox a world of new pep and nerve—and it is a certainty that Willie Kamm will be much better in 1924 than in 1923. Put the White Sox fifth, but give them a higher percentage mark than in 1923, and look out for them to start an explosion.

Frank Chance, newly chosen manager of the White Sox, has been ill. He tried to resign, fearing that he would not be in shape to look after his arduous duties, but Comiskey refused to accept the resignation. Chance will come back, as soon as able, and, in the meantime, the Sox will be run by an advisory board—John Evers and Ed Walsh.

Give Washington seventh place. Can't see where Griffith has added enough vigor to lift the club among the elect. Walter Johnson, still the great, heroic, and pathetic figure of the team, can not go much farther, but, even so, is likely to be the standby of the club. Stanley Harris, the new manager, will have his work cut out for him with the material at hand. Even at that, there is quite a chance that some of this new



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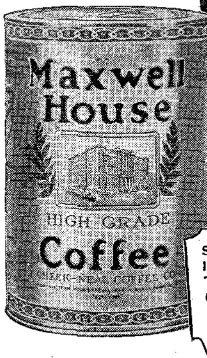

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SHAVING BRUSH

material will find its proper stride this summer, and make the Senators interesting figures for a month or two. But they can not last; they can not hold the pace, and Washington will finish down in the ruck when the last days are due.

Yes, the unfortunate Red Sox are booked for eighth again, but they will make Rome howl before they are pushed into the bottle and the cork tamped down.

So much for the American League. Its race will be a hummer, and the final defeat of the Yankees will send baseball interest up several notches. Summing up the situation, here is the predicted order in the American League: Cleveland, New York, Detroit, St. Louis or Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, Boston. In the National League here is the predicted order: Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia.

Here is the writer's résumé of the entire situation in the National League:

I believe the mighty Giants have come to the end of their rope and are due, not only to lose the premiership, but to be pushed into third position. Two good reasons: the failure of the infield to come up to proper form, and the big chance that the pitching staff will be shot all over the arena. This is the infield situation; that greatest of third basemen, Heinie Groh, is getting on in baseball years, and may not keep up his former pace this season. Travie Jackson, destined to become a superb infielder, is still too young and inexperienced to fully fill Dave Bancroft's shoes, and the teamwork will suffer accordingly. As to the pitchers: McGraw's sole chance is that at least three of the new men may come through.

The Giants lost no batting strength, as Southworth makes up for Bancroft, and their tearing, dashing system—take an extra base on everything—will be just as effective as ever. But they will hardly get the pitching, and they will be beaten out in numerous heartbreaking, ragged, slugging games. Scores of 9 to 7, with the Giants on the losing end, will be common this summer.

Cincinnati or Pittsburgh for the throne! Which of these two clubs can show the greater qualities in the long struggles? The Pirates have the punch, and should tear up the basepaths with Cuyler added to Carey as a thieving factor. They can outhit and outrun the Reds. Yes—but this much seems freely admitted by the men of the six other teams—the Reds possess, in a greater degree than the Pirates, the quality vulgarly known as "guts." Three years in succession, when topmost honors seemed surely in their grasp, the Pirates have failed to show the nerve and stedfast determination that a champion club must have. The Reds, meanwhile, showing plenty of courage, have failed to show the dynamic wallop that a champion team must carry. And yet, with these defects to hamper them, these two clubs stand out as the real class of 1924, with every probability that one of them will carry off the flag.

The Reds did not change their regular team of 1923, but have secured some capable substitutes to replace any of the veterans who may slide back. The Reds had great pitchers last year, but not enough of them. This spring, they have added pitchers who are not raw or crude, but crafty veterans who know how to pitch, and this may see them through. Great problem with the Reds: how will the death of Pat Moran and the ensuing change of management affect the fortunes of the team? Jack Hendricks, a stranger to the men, does not know the individual players and their ways, or the system Moran had built up in five campaigns. If Jack can get the machinery running smoothly, the pluck and gameness of the men, and the tremendous pitching staff, should bring home the pickled pig-sides.

The Pirates are not quite satisfied with their infield, and Barney Dreyfuss has been trying to peddle Rabbit Maranville—so far without much luck, altho the Cubs may yet secure him. Wright, a Kansas City shortstop, is being groomed for the position; Cuyler, who stole sixty-eight bases in the Southern League and threw out thirty-five runners from the outfield, seems likely to force himself into the gardens, and there are some new pitchers who ought to reinforce the slinging staff. On paper and on the face of the averages, the Pirates are stronger than the Giants or the Reds. They should beat out the Giants—only the unwinking Sphinx knows whether they can beat out Cincinnati. Anyhow, it will be a noble struggle.

The Cubs, ambitious, vigorous, full of spunk and pepper, should edge their way into fourth position—if Hollocher returns and is in shape to play. The little shortstop, one of the biggest props of the club, is still sulking—wants pay for the time of his layoff last season—and the Cubs will be hard prest to fill the position.

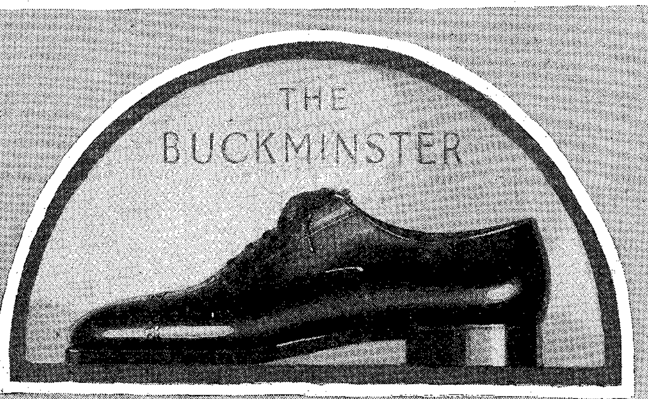
If the Cubs do not get a shortstop, the Cardinals may crowd in ahead of them. Rickey has vast batting strength, increased by the accession of a couple of slugging juniors. His team system has never worked out properly—the Cardinals do not get the runs that their hits should bring them—and his pitching is again uncertain. But the biffing powers of the St. Louis gang make them the dread of pitchers and will land them fifth—fourth if the Cubs fall down at short. Give St. Louis two new and efficient pitchers, and the club would be hard to catch.

The Braves have been so thoroughly reinforced—even deducting the popular Tony Boeckel, who died in California after an auto wreck—that they seem good for sixth position. I believe Bancroft will prove a winning manager, and will push that bunch along until they finish not only higher in the standings than last year, but with a much fatter percentage.

Brooklyn is an unlucky club. With Grimes, Vance, and Reuther, and with a husky gang of hitters, the Robins ought to finish in the first division. But they hardly will; I doubt if they can oust Boston from sixth, and seventh place, by a tiny fraction, seems to be where they will land. Give them this chance, however; if they get into the proper spirit, and their big pitchers hold up, they may cut a wide swath, astonish everybody, and finish all in a tangled heap with the Cubs and Cardinals.

Philadelphia, despite Fletcher's earnest efforts, is still the weakest of the eight clubs, and it is impossible to ticket the Quaker outfit anywhere north of the cellar. But they will make a far better fight than in 1923; they will win at least fifteen more games than last season—and in the winning of those fifteen games may be found the reasons for the overthrow of the mighty and the reduction of the pennant percentages.

All set; all ready. LET'S GO!



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

DIVERGENT READINGS OF THE BANK-RATE BAROMETER

BECAUSE IT IS SO WIDELY looked upon both as an index of money conditions and also as a barometer forecasting future business conditions, a change in the Federal Reserve Bank rate always sets tongues a-wagging in financial circles, even tho the change may not be a great surprize. Wall Street always looks for a motive, too, and the writer of one financial newspaper column tells his readers, in commenting on the lowering of the New York Reserve Bank rediscount rate from 4½ to 4 per cent., that "the plain purpose of the whole program of the financial mentors, here and in Washington, is to promote better business feeling, which in turn is certain to prove an impetus to industrial progress." Many people in the financial district think that "an advance in the discount rate is usually followed by a contraction in business, and conversely, a reduction is followed by business expansion." While noting this belief, the New York *Times* does not share it. It considers the recent rate reduction a mere "matter of routine," which is not meant to have, and probably will not have, any noteworthy bearing on the recovery of business. Even highly placed officials differ. Gov. D. R. Crissinger of the Federal Reserve Board is quoted as saying that the lowering of the rate will be a stimulus to business, while Secretary Mellon is said in the Washington dispatches to feel that there will be no such effect. Besides this connection of bank rates and business conditions, we find also newspaper talk of a definite connection between the act of the New York Reserve Bank and the expected consequences of the acceptance of the Dawes Reparations plan.

For a year past the bank rate has been 4½ per cent. for all the Federal Reserve districts. Now that New York has lowered it to 4 per cent., other Eastern Reserve Banks are expected to follow suit, and, of course, interest rates on loans and deposits will be correspondingly cut down. The lower rediscount rate, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, "indicates the absence of any inflationary fears; that Wall Street loans are at a low level; and that, despite the enormous volume of business recently, the banking structure has been and is thoroughly sound." It is pointed out in several papers that the new rate brings the Reserve Bank in our financial center more closely in line with the general money market. For money has of late been cheap in New York, call money being quoted at 4¼ per cent. at the end of April. We are reminded in the New York *Times* that 4 per cent. is the lowest rate that the Reserve Banks have fixt at any time since the system was established in 1914. The writer in *The Times* thinks that the fixing of the new rate is largely due to the piling up of funds in New York, as a result of the continued inflow of gold from abroad and the releasing of money through a let-down in business. Incidentally, it is pointed out that in the New York district the ratio of Reserve Bank reserves to deposit and note liabilities has reached the high figure of 90.8 per cent.

On May 1, the date the reduction went into effect, there was a scramble for Liberty Bonds which put the list as a whole at its highest level for the year. Besides this, as one stock market observer noted, "bonds went higher, preferred stocks moved higher and standard dividend-paying securities advanced also." The stock market in general, however, did not exhibit any marked effect of the rate reduction the first few days after it was made. Wall Street comment, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, anticipated these effects:

> It will provide a psychological stimulus to trade and business activity, altho its influence in this direction will be less important than has been true of other rate reductions since the war.
>
> It will give fresh force to the upward movement of investment securities and assist materially in the preparations for the flotation in the United States of an international loan to Germany.
>
> It will confirm cheap money, tending to induce a further lowering of open market quotations.
>
> It may cause a renewal of speculation for the advance in capital securities and at least should discourage the bear raiders.

But the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that "the underlying conditions which control the present market, both for stocks and commodities, are of a deep-seated nature and will not be changed merely as the outcome of a happier or more optimistic view of the situation." In the New York *Commercial*, Mr. Hugh Farrell says that those expecting more favorable conditions for speculation will be disappointed: "the member banks, not the Reserve Banks, control the credit strings, and the banks are no more inclined to encourage speculation now than they ever were." As far as prices are concerned, *The Brookmire Forecaster* (New York) says it does not "believe that the easing of money still more from its present easy levels will have any immediate upward effect on prices, unless some other evidences of probable strength appear coincidentally with it."

But some observers think that the financial leaders who dictated the change in the bank rate are thinking beyond its merely local or even national bearing. There is a suspicion in Wall Street, we read in several of the financial columns, that this is simply another step in preparing the way for a large German loan to be offered in New York. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, it is suggested that the Federal Reserve system is preparing to place itself in a position to control credit positions so as to handle any developments that may arise from world-wide recovery as a result of a reparations settlement. It is being said in Washington that fiscal officials are looking ahead "to the situation which may obtain if increasing activity emboldened by the prospect of a reopening of foreign markets discloses a tendency toward speculation and inflation." It is argued that with rates at a low level it will be easier to make such successive advances as may be necessary to check excessive speculation."

Here is a beginning of a "world policy" on the part of our Federal Reserve system, but the New York *Journal of Commerce* is not entirely satisfied with it, and offers this editorial criticism:

> The function which the United States must presumably discharge in European rehabilitation is that of supplying gold so far as needed for the restoration of currency systems and capital for the reorganization of industrial systems. Both involve banking responsibility, the first because such action would mean the facilitation of gold shipments from this country, the second because it would mean the absorption of securities by this market. The shipment of gold would tend, "other things being equal," toward what is called "deflation," while the absorption of securities and the shipment of capital in the form of goods and materials would tend in the opposite direction. The adjustment of these two sets of forces to one another in such a way as to cause the least disturbance to existing relationships will be perhaps the most difficult task the Reserve system has ever undertaken and the one which calls for the greatest amount of financial fact and skill. It ought to be based upon the acceptance of a clear-cut financial policy.
>
> Instead of this we have thus far only the familiar vague suggestions that when European financing starts here there may be "inflation" which will need to be "checked." That we believe is a short-sighted and rather unhappy conception of the whole problem. There should be an appraisal of the amount of credit we are able, and of the amount we are ready, to furnish, and the conditions under which we will supply it in various forms. Protection to investors must be duly afforded. This is a national problem and not an individual one.
>
> The time has come for the development of a world policy on the part of our banking system to the end that the aid that we are able to give may be as efficient and as well directed as can be and may involve the least possible dislocation of domestic business.

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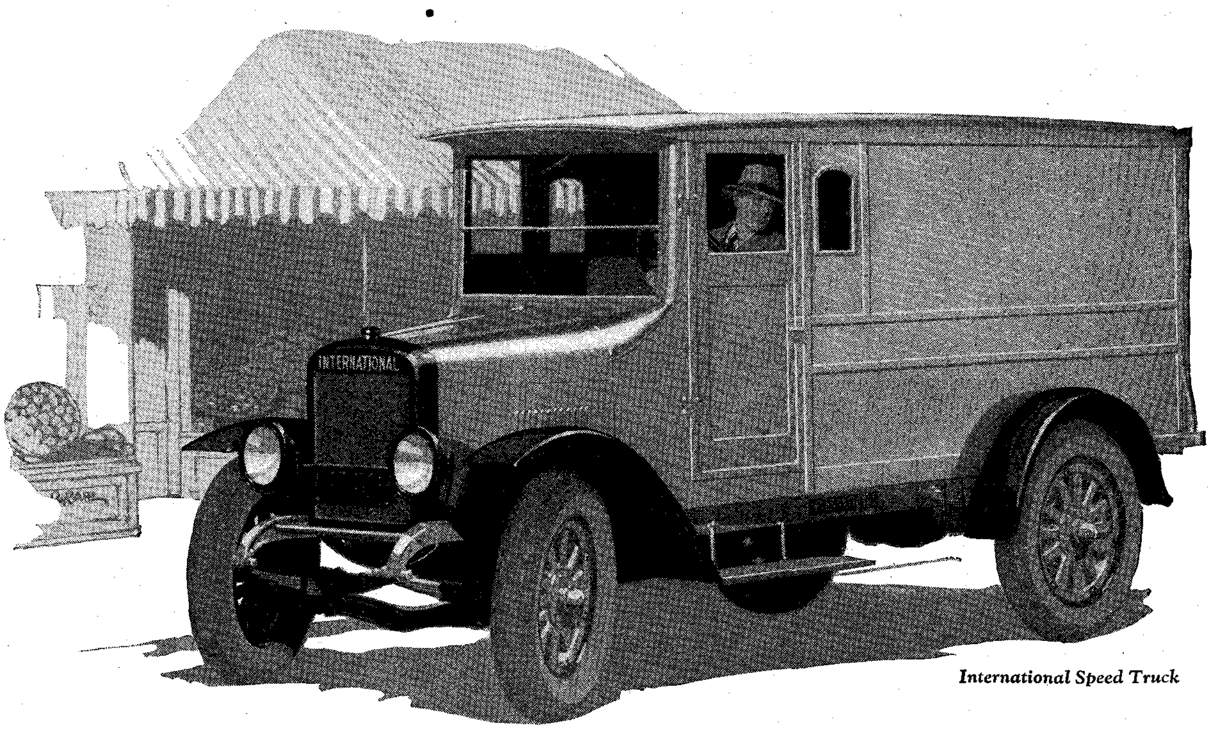

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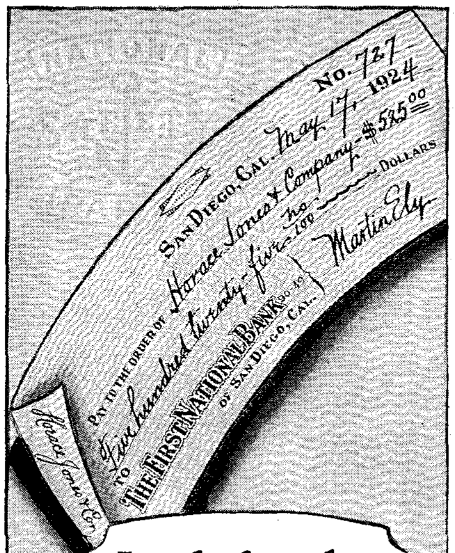
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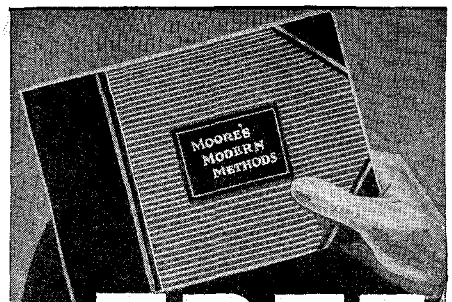
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

OUR $35,000,000,000 SHOPPING BILL

"WHAT is the total volume of retail trade in the United States?" This, the New York *Evening Post* reminds us, "is a question that has often been asked of statisticians and economists, and a method of checking up the estimates has never been developed." But Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, Director of the Retail Research Association, estimates that the merchants of this country sold about $35,000,000,000 worth of goods in 1923. Dr. Nystrom is quoted as explaining that this is only an approximation but that the figure is reached from figuring two different ways and may reasonably be depended upon. For one thing, a very careful estimate was made in 1913 in which the total manufactures of consumers' goods, imports and exports, and the profits of wholesalers and retailers were all carefully considered. The result for 1913 was a total of sales coming to about $20,000,000,000. Now, says Dr. Nystrom, "if you were to take the increase in prices that has taken place since 1913 and the increased consumption, probably due to the increase that might be thought to come from the increase in population, it would not seem to be far from the truth to say that the total retail volume should be somewhere near $35,000,000,000 at the present time." But there is another way to get at the total volume of retail business, which this authority thinks is a better one. It seems that the State of Pennsylvania now has a license system for retailers in which every retailer must have a license and report the volume of business done, "and so we have the figures from Pennsylvania of the total volume of business done through retail stores for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922, and we will get them for 1923 shortly." This, of course, compels an accurate enumeration of the number of stores. In 1920 there were 138,178 retail shops in the State of Pennsylvania:

> The total volume done by these 138,000 stores was $2,022,000,000, or $232 per capita for every man, woman, and child in Pennsylvania for 1920. In 1921 it was $286; in 1922 it was $258. If we were to take the three years and cast up an average it would be a trifle over $250. The average business done by each of these 138,000 stores per year was $15,600.
>
> If we may apply the general Pennsylvania average to the United States, then there were in the United States during 1920 a total of 1,675,000 retail stores, doing a volume of over $25,000,000,000; or, taking the next year, 1921, the total volume would have been something over $29,000,000,000, nearly $30,000,000,000.
>
> Now, this is another check on the estimates made from the other direction—that is, from the volume of products sent into the markets—and they come together at least at this $30,000,000,000 point, so that the possibilities are that the total retail business may not be very far from this very huge figure.



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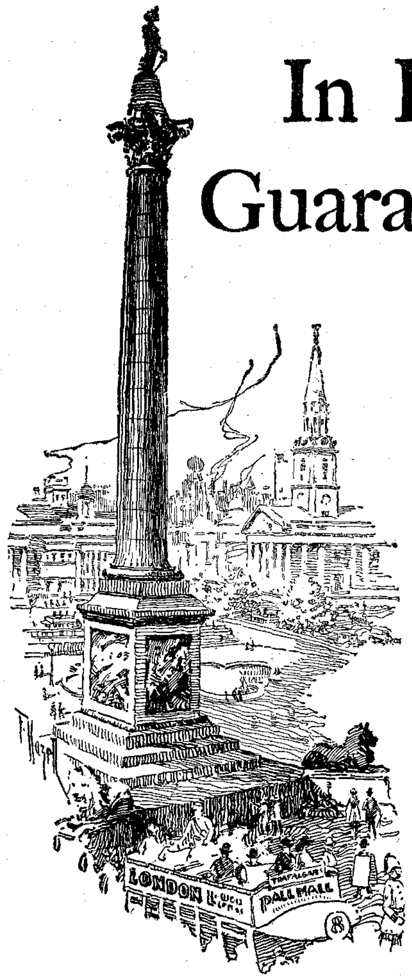
A PROGRAM FOR GOVERNMENT FORECASTERS

THE statistical machinery of the Government is now frequently used by speculators as an agency for price manipulation, argues the New York *Journal of Commerce*. It has in mind incidents like the misunderstood Department of Commerce sugar statement which was partly responsible for the uprush of sugar prices early in 1923. Recently, it reminds us, there has been much discontent with the Government's cotton-reporting system. Since complaint is always made that those who dislike the present system of crop reporting, and who deplore its effect on business, are not "constructive," *The Journal of Commerce* decides to specify just what the Government should do in this branch of the work in order to forestall criticism:

1. At the proper time in the spring the Government can and should issue a report of acreage actually planted, which should be substantially the result of an actual enumeration, not of estimate.
2. Daily reports of weather conditions throughout the growing region should be published, they being arranged with a view to their bearing upon the actual crop prospects in those regions. This is being fairly well done to-day.
3. At periodical intervals the reports of well-qualified and expert agents with respect to such matters as boll-weevil infestation or other conditions affecting the crop should be published, thereby furnishing the information that will enable the public to draw its own inferences as to probable yield.
4. When the crop—such as cotton, wheat, etc.—is ready to be harvested in any given area, careful and accurate reports of amount gathered, shipped and stored should be published at frequent intervals.
5. After harvest, reports on yields, such as ginning reports, like those of the census or reports of wheat in elevators and at terminal points, should be given to the public, they being in every case the result of actual fact ascertainment.
6. If, in order to satisfy public demand, estimates of any kind are to be published, they should be given as the opinions of those from whom they are obtained, whether officials or others, leaving these estimators to reach their conclusions by such methods as they think best. A "department estimate" or "Government forecast" based on opinions gathered from correspondents here and there should be absolutely out of the question.

The effect of these changes would be to eliminate opinion almost entirely from the agricultural reports. Private estimators would draw their own conclusions, and the public would accept them or reject them, or would substitute its own ideas, as it saw fit. Fictitious and misleading data, such as reports on "intention to plant," opinions of damage suffered by crops from week to week and the like, would be out of the question so far as the Government was concerned. The test applied to public work would be merely that of accuracy in getting data, while the private citizen would carry his own responsibility in judging the data.

The general market situation would be quite as fully provided for as it is now, but the manipulator of corn, cotton or wheat would have to carry on his schemes without assistance from the Federal Government.



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A reasonable effort on his own part—consulting his dentist, conscientious use of his tooth brush and the right dentifrice—might have saved him this humiliation. But he even neglected these things. He was uncomfortable wherever he went.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

HOLDINGS OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST INVESTOR

ONE person out of every six in the United States and Canada is a policyholder of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Metropolitan, with its 21,000,000 policy-holders, being the largest insurance company in the world, is generally looked upon as the world's largest investor. This being the case, it naturally sets an example for smaller investors, as Mr. Paul Willard Garrett notes in the New York *Evening Post*. It must exercise maximum conservatism and also diversify its holdings carefully. It is significant that the average yield on the Metropolitan's 1923 investments was only about 5½ per cent. The Equitable and New York Life investments are on much the same basis. Further facts are thus stated:

Roughly speaking the Metropolitan policy-holders own $200,000,000 (13.9 per cent.) in government bonds, $309,000,000 (21.6 per cent.) in railroad bonds, $79,000,000 (5.5 per cent.) in public utility bonds, $463,000,000 (32.4 per cent.) in city mortgages, and $142,000,000 (9.9 per cent.) in farm mortgages. More briefly stated, the figures run 13.9 per cent. in government bonds, 27.1 per cent. in corporation bonds, or 42.9 per cent. in bonds altogether, and 42.3 per cent. in mortgages. Among its government bonds appear none except United States Government and municipal issues and Canadian Government and municipal issues.

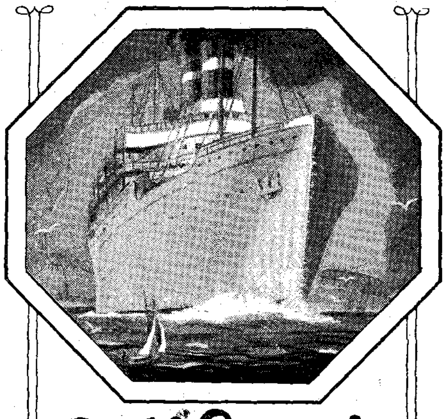
In the following table figures represent thousands of dollars, three ciphers being omitted in each case:

	Dec. 31, 1923		*Dec. 31, 1922*	
	Amount	*P. C.*	*Amount*	*P. C.*
U. S. Gov't bonds	$102,524	7.1	$118,969	9.4
Municipal	21,636	1.5	20,421	1.6
Canadian Gov't	43,814	3.1	38,850	3.1
Canadian municipal	31,456	2.2	28,820	2.3
Total Gov't	$199,430	13.9	$207,060	16.4
Railroad bonds	309,306	21.6	266,602	21.2
Public utility	78,785	5.5	66,602	5.3
Real est. & misc	27,103	1.8	22,706	1.8
Total bonds	$614,624	42.9	$562,971	44.7
Total stocks	$3,559	.2	$5,221	.4
City mortgages	463,578	32.4	402,865	32.0
Farm mortgages	142,344	9.9	107,252	8.5
Total mortgages	$605,922	42.3	$510,117	40.5
Policy loans, premium notes	99,489	7.0	87,256	6.9
Real estate	29,559	2.1	27,465	2.2
Cash	18,424	1.3	16,512	1.3
Premiums defd., etc.	36,157	2.5	29,895	2.4
Accrued interest	23,666	1.7	20,413	1.6

The following table, also given in thousands of dollars, shows the amounts invested in various groups during 1923:

	Cost	*Yield*
Government bonds	$15,929	4.88
Railroad bonds	47,175	5.40
Public utility bonds	14,033	5.53
Real estate and miscellaneous	4,761	6.04
Total bonds	$81,898	5.36
City mortgages	$88,627	5.93
Farm mortgages	45,314	5.20
Total mortgages	$133,941	5.68
All investments	$215,840	5.56

On its 1923 investments the Metropolitan realized an average yield of 5.56 per cent., a fact which should be a lesson in conservatism to those seeking something "absolutely safe" and to "yield 7 or 8 per cent."



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 30.—Leon Trotzky, Russian Soviet War Minister, says in a May Day order to the Red Army that the Bolsheviki are for peace and brotherhood. The Czar's debt to France, he adds, will never be paid.

May 1.—The Republic of Greece is inaugurated, with Admiral Coundouriotis as provisional President.

May Day passes off quietly in Europe, except for clashes between the police and Communists in Germany, where two are killed in Hindenburg, Silesia, and in Ireland, where the Killormer barracks in County Galway are wrecked by rebels.

May 3.—Clashes occur between government troops and rebels in Cuba, and President Zayas goes to Cienfuegos, scene of the disturbance.

May 4.—Almost complete returns from the German elections show heavy gains for the Communists and the Nationalists. But the present coalition of middle parties, comprising the Socialists, the People's Party, the Clericals and the Democrats, still command a slight majority.

May 5.—The Cuban Government serves notice on the rebel leaders in Santa Clara Province that they must surrender in ten days or suffer the consequences.

A delegation representing the Chinese Association of Tokyo presents to Foreign Minister Matsui a memorial protesting against the Japanese exclusion of Chinese, declaring that the Chinese expect the same consideration from Japan that Japan is seeking from the United States.

King George signs the rum-running treaty with the United States, which provides that United States officials may search suspected vessels within an hour's sail from shore.

A treaty of peace, it is announced, was signed on May 3 at Amapala by the three discordant political factions in Honduras and representatives of the Central American nations. Sumner Welles, American Minister to San Salvador, acted as mediator.

May 6.—In a speech before the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of France Premier Poincaré expresses lack of confidence in the results of the German elections as they may affect reparations settlement, and repeats that the French "remain determined to withdraw their troops from the Ruhr only in such proportion as Germany pays."

According to the Anglo-Irak Treaty, just made public, Great Britain's military support to Irak will be reduced progressively until Emir Feisal's government is able to accept full responsibility for the maintenance of internal order and defense, which will be not later than four years from the conclusion of the agreement.

DOMESTIC

April 30.—Sixty-three people are killed and several hundred are reported injured, and much property is damaged, by a series of tornadoes and wind-storms in North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana and Virginia.

Warren T. McCray, former Governor of Indiana, convicted of using the mails

The Protector and the Protected

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Love is the fulfilling of the law. And love has been a sentiment from the beginning of the world. In this modern day, expressing itself in sentiment only is not sufficient; love makes good.

To fulfill the law of life and of love is to pay a price. Whatever is worth while, costs—the cost may be in work or in sacrifice. But love lightens the load and delights the worker. The joys of family life are in providing for its needs, its improvement, and some extras. Bountifully do they repay the cost. And, as in banking you cannot take out what you do not put in, the quality of the family will be largely the result of what in quality is contributed to it. And it is in the family where the humanities shine, whether the surroundings be simple or munificent.

The family is the haven from the storm. It is the port to which one returns for safety, for rest and repairs. It is the great stake in life which is not to be hazarded. It is the prize always to be protected. Accordingly, men have devised life insurance which stands grandly by as the eminent protector of our wives and our children. To be fully availed of, it must be brought to every one's door. And so its benefits are made to reach every section, every community, through the Postal Life Insurance Company; and it is operated with economies that are most sure, and has the strength required and endorsed by the state.

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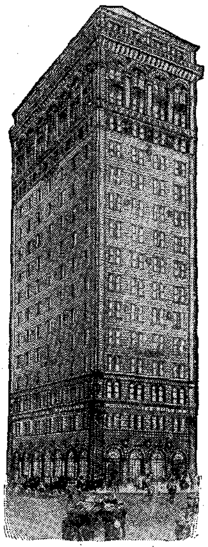

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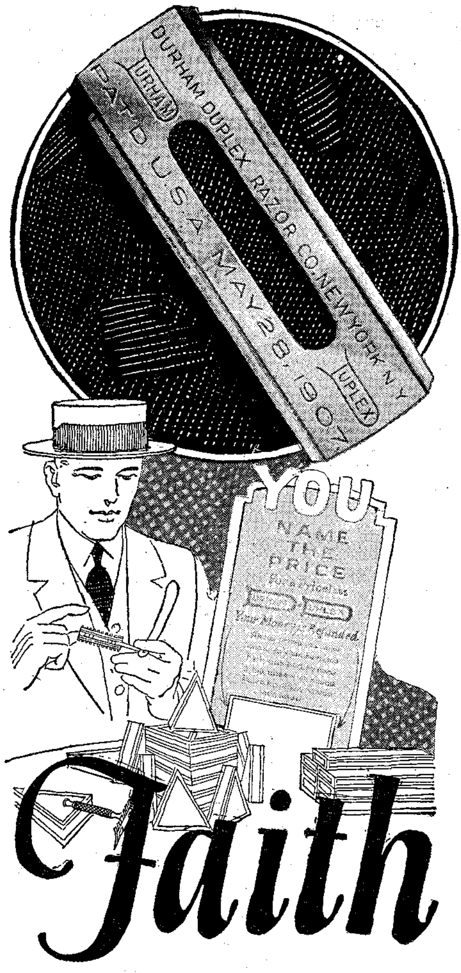

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

to defraud, is sentenced to ten years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta and fined $10,000.

May 1.—Maj. Frederick L. Martin, in charge of the United States Army around-the-world flight, is reported to have disappeared on April 30, after taking the air at Chignik, Alaska, for Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, four hundred miles away.

President Coolidge selects William M. Butler of Massachusetts as chairman of the incoming Republican National Committee, after John T. Adams, the incumbent, announces that he does not wish to continue after the convention at Cleveland.

The Senate adopts the conference report on the soldiers' bonus bill, which provides that the veteran may get as much paid-up twenty-year endowment insurance as his adjusted service credit plus 25 per cent. will purchase. His war risk insurance will not be affected.

The House Post-office Committee adopts amendments to the postal salary bill increasing the compensation of third and fourth class postmasters and rural mail-carriers, and votes increases for first and second grade messengers, laborers and watchmen in the postal service.

President Coolidge supports Secretary Hoover in the controversy over the Alaskan fisheries by writing to Senator Jones of Washington, urging prompt passage of the bill proposed by Mr. Hoover for restricting fishing operations in territorial waters in order to avert destruction of the industry.

A record of 135 miles an hour for a sustained flight of 1,200 miles, from Seattle, Washington, to San Diego, California, has just been made by B. H. Wyatt, a Navy aviator, announces Secretary of the Navy Wilbur.

May 2.—A state of peace now obtains in Honduras and all factions have definitely accepted the selection of General Tosta as provisional President, Sumner Welles, President Coolidge's special representative, reports to the State Department.

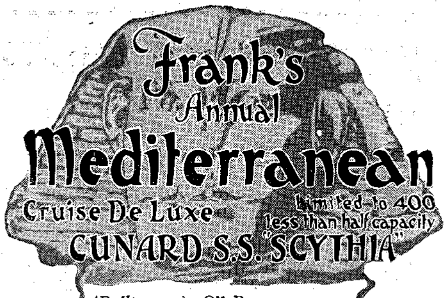
The House adopts the conference report on the soldier's bonus bill, and it now goes to the President.

Accepting his selection by President Coolidge for the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee in June, William M. Butler of Massachusetts abandons his plan to become a candidate for the United States Senate.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur issues a statement saying that the report showing deficiency in the Navy should be accepted with moderation, that the shortcomings in the service are in things learned in the war, and that the personnel is characterized by high morale.

Senator Warren of Wyoming puts into *The Congressional Record* a statement in which he shows that the cost of nine investigations by Senate committees, most of them now in progress, and part of them but recently completed, has been more than $200,000, while the total cost to July 1, of these and other inquiries, will be about $325,000.

May 3.—President Coolidge sends his first veto message to the Senate in disapproving of the so-called Bursum pension



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bill, which would increase by $58,000,000 the annual appropriations for the pensions of the veterans of the Civil and Mexican Wars, the War of 1812, the Spanish-American War and of certain Indian Wars.

May 5.—The Senate adopts the Democratic income-tax schedules, both as to normal rates and surtaxes. The maximum surtax adopted is 40 per cent., as against 25 per cent. under the Mellon Plan, and the normal rate on incomes up to $4,000 is 2 per cent., on incomes between $4,000 and $8,000, 4 per cent., and on incomes over $8,000, 6 per cent.

Senator King of Utah introduces a resolution calling for full investigation into the condition of the Navy, and Representative Britten of Illinois and Representative Rogers of Massachusetts introduce similar resolutions in the House.

The Senate Post-office Committee recommends an increase of $300 a year in the salaries of postal clerks and carriers in a bill favorably reported as a substitute for the measure prepared by the joint postal conference. Increases are recommended also for watchmen, messengers and laborers, and an allowance of eight cents per mile for rural carriers, in addition to their compensation.

May 6.—The Senate and House conferees agree on the immigration bill providing for Japanese exclusion, to be effective July 1.

Senator Swanson of Virginia introduces a resolution calling for the adherence by the United States to the World Court, providing, however, that adherence to the Court shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations and providing that the Powers now members of the Court shall accept this reservation.

Pickled Wholesale.—The Baca County *Republican*, at whose helm is the steady hand of R. K. Trivett at Springfield, carries the following in his editorial column of this week:

Everything around Lamar wiwll be pic keldte A taslhq cmfwffij yppj pickled. At least a pickle plant is to be installed there for that purpose.

We'll leave it to gentle reader as to just who is pickled.—*Lamar (Colo.) Register.*

Grabbing a Bargain.—An ancient car chugged painfully up to the gates of the races. The gatekeeper, demanding the usual fee for automobiles called, "A dollar for the car!"

The owner looked up with a pathetic smile of relief. "Sold," he said.—*McKendree Review.*

Public School Democracy.—Asks a correspondent of Doc Brady:

"How long before my boy can go out after measles."

"The boy doesn't have to go out after measles. Just get him a seat in school and they will come to him."—*Detroit News.*

Ouch!—"Do you think young people should be trained for marriage?" asked Jones.

"Certainly! I always have been opposed to sending raw troops into battle," snapt Mr. Grouch.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"I have the worst luck with tires!"

Maybe it's not all "luck." All standard tires are good tires when they are delivered to you—*after that they are largely what you make them!*

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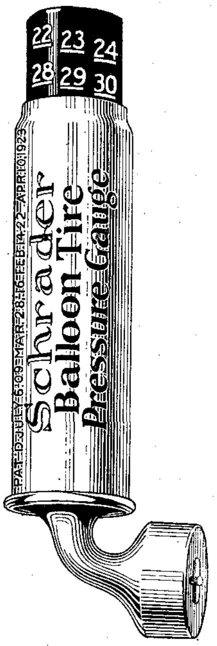

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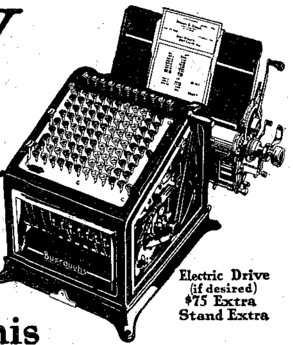

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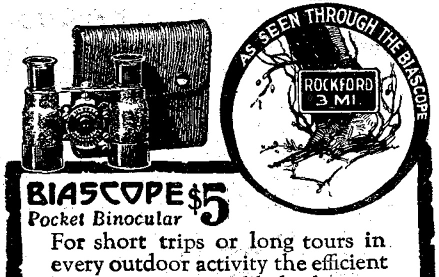
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Touch of Friendship.—A friend in need is a friend to avoid.—*Yellow Jacket.*

Give It Gas.—Instructor—"My boy, your work has fallen down; and if you are going to pick it up, you'll have to step on it."—*Octopus.*

Hastening the End.—"We'll be friends to the end."

"Lend me ten dollars."

"That's the end."—*Bison.*

S. O. S.—Hostess—"Must you be going, Mr. Dugan?"

Absent-minded Radio Announcer—"Er, yes, good-night. WZOK signing off at 11:15 P. M."—*Brown Jug.*

The Conversation Ended.—Fatleigh—"I know a man who looks so much like you that one could hardly tell you apart."

Thinleigh—"You haven't paid him that ten dollars I lent you three months ago, have you?"—*Judge.*

Fair-minded to the End.—"So you propose to take my daughter from me without any warning?"

Nervous Young Man—"Not at all. If there is anything concerning her you want to warn me about, I'm willing to listen."—*London Answer.*

Full Speed to the Rear

The difference between a motorman
And a conductor is quite strange
The motorman changes the handle—
The conductor handles the change.
—*Sun Dial.*

Everything Coming Up.—"Yes," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am sure our garden is going to be a success."

"So soon?"

"Yes, the chickens have tasted everything and they are perfectly enthusiastic."—*Washington Star.*

Forcing the Luck.—First Golfer—"I thought you couldn't turn up this afternoon."

Second Golfer—"It was a very near thing, my boy. I tossed up to see if I should go the office or come here; and believe me, it took five spins before it came right."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Not His Party.—Mr. Mulligan was lying upon his death-bed. Mrs. Mulligan was seated at his side, giving what small consolation she could offer in the circumstances.

"Sure, Mike," said she, "is there innything I cud do fer yez before yuh lave us?"

"Margaret, me darlint," said he, "I think I smell the odor of roastin' pork. I belave I cud eat a bit of it."

"I'm sorry, Mike," said she, "but I can't cut into that pork roast. We're savin' it fer the wake."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

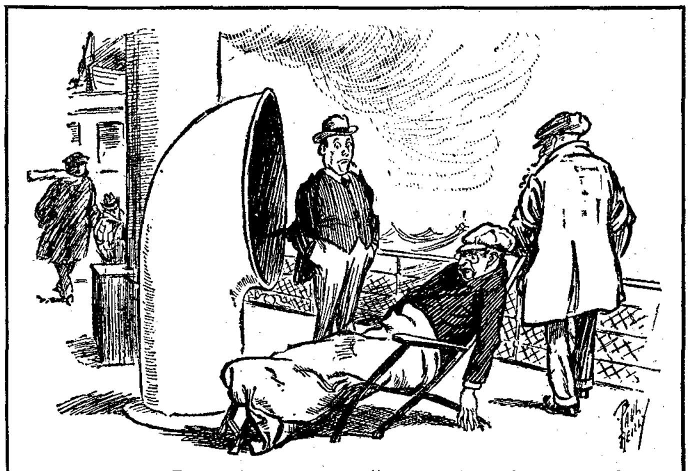
The Efficiency System.—Marjorie (going to bed)—"Mother, I needn't brush the tooth the dentist is going to pull to-morrow, need I?"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Frost for the Lecturers.—"The expedition endured the extremest hardship."

"Yes, I understand they were locked in the ice during two lecture seasons."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hasn't Quite Gotten the Range.—"Doesn't that mule ever kick you?"

"No sah, he ain't yit, but he frequently kicks de place where ah recently was."—*Missouri Wesleyan Criterion.*



Befuddled Radio Enthusiast: "Been waiting for over an hour—when does the concert commence?" —*London Opinion.*

Naval Engagement Averted.—She—"I am sorry I can't accept you, Bill, but circumstances over which I have no control prevent me."

He—"And what are those circumstances?"

She—"Your circumstances."—*Annapolis Log.*

A Cutting Americanism.—A London tailor observes that Americans are demanding English-cut clothes—which is interesting in that it proves that English clothes are cut. To us it has always appeared that English clothes were hung on and then the wearer put through a mangle.—*Buffalo Express.*

Blighted Affection.—Hard-Up Young Man—"Sir, I have come to tell you that I have long loved your daughter, and want to make her my wife."

Nouveau Riche—"But, hang it, I haven't got a daughter!"

Hard-Up Young Man—"Good heavens! They told me you had!"—*London Opinion.*

Modern Improvements.—A preacher in Ohio once came forward with the declaration that Satan was not mentioned in the Old Testament.

"Well, what of it?" asked some one of a friend who had told him of this statement.

"He claims," continued the other, with reference to the preacher, "that, as there is no mention of the devil in the Old Testament, there can not be a devil."

"That's no proof," said the friend. "The Old Testament does not mention the Ohio Legislature, but there is one."—*Harper's Magazine.*